THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Chief Justice Chase.

His Views on the Situation.

Papal Encyclical Letter.

Great Storm in Chicago.

Murder of a Schoolmistress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

His Views on the Democratic "New Departure"—Mr. Chase Supports It—The Republican Party Cannot Restore Amity.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Mr. Chase is greatly changed in appearance. His figure is still tall, erect, and commanding, but he has grown so thin that his clothes seem to hang loosely upon him. They look as if they had been made for another man. His large, expressive eyes are sunken in his head, and, with his heavy, shaggy eyebrows, he reminds you of Daniel Webster in his riper years. There is a visible nervousness of manner about the Chief Justice which makes you feel anything but comfortable in his presence, and yet when he talks he seems quite at ease.

"Then you think some of the Republicans will join the 'new departure' movement?"

"Well, yes; I think they will. It looks to me like the nucleus of a new party. There are a great many people who are dissatisfied with both parties. They are anxious for a different order of things. The war is over and the people want peace. The Republican party, or at least some of its leaders, seem bent upon perpetuating the memories of the war and thus keeping alive the feeling of hatred and sectionalism which engendered it. This is destructive of the best interests of both sections. Some of the Democrats, on the other hand, refuse to accept the results of the war, but I don't believe their numbers are formidable at all."

"It seems Jeff Davis, Aleck Stephens, Bob Toombs, and a few men of that class in the South, are unwilling to accept the situation."

At first the Chief Justice made no reply to this statement, but after awhile he said:—

"Davis has been acting very foolishly of late in making speeches. I rather think he has been misrepresented to some extent by the reporters, but he would have done better to have pursued the course he did at first and have refused to make speeches. Davis, Stephens, and Toombs represent but a small class of the Southern people. I believe the masses of them accept the results of the war in good faith. You see some of the most influential of the Southern newspapers repudiate the utterances of these men."

"What effect will the 'new departure' movement have upon the election of President in 1872?"

"I should think it would have a very great influence upon that election. A great deal, of course, depends upon the candidates and the platforms. If the Democrats nominate a good man, who will command the popular confidence, and place him upon the 'new departure' platform, he will, I think, stand a good chance of being elected. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Republican party. Many people who are anxious for peace believe that we cannot have peace between the North and the South while the Republican party remain in power. Before the harmony between the two sections is restored there must be general amnesty proclaimed. Now, while there are a number of prominent men in the Republican party—men like Greeley and Butler—who favor general amnesty, the mass of the leaders of the party are against it. You remember last winter how Congress refused to pass an amnesty bill?"

"The Republicans seem to be concentrating upon Grant as their candidate; what will the Democrats do?"

"I don't know. There are a number of good men whose names have been mentioned, any one of whom would make an able President. I suppose the Republicans will renominate Grant. They don't seem to have any great number of available candidates."

"They think Grant is their strongest man."

"Well, so he is, I suppose; and yet I understand there is considerable opposition among some of the Republicans to his renomination."

"The Republicans lay a great deal of stress upon the fact that he has collected the revenue, paid off the debt, and settled the Alabama question."

"The Secretary of the Treasury, I think, deserves quite as much credit for collecting the revenue and paying off the debt as the President. Governor Boutwell has been very fortunate in his management of the Treasury. But after all it is the people who pay off the debt. They would do it as readily with any other man in the White House as General Grant. To be sure, his friends give him the credit of it, but the people deserve the praise."

The Chief Justice went on to speak of the political campaign in this State, and expressed the highest opinion of both the candidates.—*N. Y. Herald Cor.*

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

On the Occasion of His Jubilee.

The following is the last encyclical letter that has been published by the Holy Father:—

Our Holy Lord, Pius IX, Pope by Divine Providence, to all the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and others having grace and communion with the Apostolic See:—

Venerable Brethren—Greetings and Apostolic benediction!

The blessings of God move us to celebrate the glory of His majesty and His goodness in manifesting His protection over us. Already we see the commencement of the twenty-fifth year since we received, by dispensation of God, the ministry of the Apostolic See, the trials and miseries of which are so well known to you that we need not explain them at length. Verily, may it be adduced, my venerable brethren, from the series of so many events, that the Church wends her way through numerous combats and through victories. Verily, God does alleviate and govern the vicissitudes of things in this world, which is the footstool to His throne. Verily, He does often make use of instruments in themselves detestable in order to carry out the decrees of His wisdom.

He who ever lives and reigns in this seat of Rome—Jesus Christ our Lord, Author and Guide of the Church, which He has sealed with His blood—has deigned to direct and sustain by His grace and virtue our infirmity and feebleness for the greater glory of His name and the greater benefit of His people.

Thus, relying upon His divine aid, and availing ourselves of the counsels of our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and of your counsels also, venerable brethren, who have come at different times to Rome to assist us collectively and to enrich this seat of truth with the splendors of your virtue and piety, have we been able to proclaim in the course of this pontificate according to our desire and that of the Catholic world the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mother of God, and to render honors to several heroes of our religion. We doubt not that their assistance, chiefly that of the Holy Mother, will not fail the Catholic Church in these tempestuous times.

By the help and for the glory of God and by means of the laborers of the Gospel, we have been able to spread the light of the true faith in remote and inhospitable regions, to constitute in several places the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and to pronounce a solemn condemnation upon errors that are as contrary to human reason as they are to the divine order of things—errors which have acquired great power in our time. It was by divine assistance still that we have taken care to associate by a bond of concord the ecclesiastical power and the civil power in Europe and in America, and to devote our solicitude to the necessities of the Eastern Church, upon which, ever since the beginning of our Apostolic ministry, we have looked with paternal affection.

It was also our lot to undertake and to pursue the work of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, the suspension of which we have had to decree.

After gathering from it abundant fruits, and expecting to gather more on account of the revolution, which you are well aware of, we have never neglected, my venerable brethren, to accomplish, by the help of God, what the right and office of our empire demanded of us. The applause and congratulations which, as you remember, greeted the beginning of our Pontificate, were soon turned into insults and attacks, until at last we had to go forth as an exile from our well-beloved city. But as soon as we were re-established in our Pontifical seat by the combined efforts and the arms of the Catholic peoples and princes, we directed our zeal and all our energies toward the establishment of a solid (not fallacious) prosperity that we owe our subjects—a matter which we have always recognized as the most important business of our secular sovereignty. But the temporal cupidity of a neighboring potentate led him to desire the possession of countries living under our sway. He obstinately preferred the counsels of sects—doomed to perdition—to our repeated admonitions and paternal words, and surpassing by far the insolence of that prodigal child whom the Gospel speaks of, he has attacked by force this city, which belongs to us, and which he claimed, and now retains in his power against all justice, as a property which is none of his. We cannot help being moved at this criminal usurpation. We are full of anxiety, as we also know where these counsels do tend, viz.:—To destroy our temporal sovereignty, and at the same time, if such a thing were possible, to efface from the face of the earth our spiritual power and the reign of Christ. We are full of anxiety at the view of such great misfortunes—misfortunes that threaten the eternal salvation of our people. And in all this bitterness nothing grieves us more than in our inability to remedy these great evils. To these causes of our sorrow is added yet this long and pitiful series of calamities and misfortunes that have fallen and brought so much grief upon the very generous nation of France. You can readily imagine what our sentiments must have been when these misfortunes filled the whole world with fear and horror, aggravated as they were by enormities hitherto unknown, among others by the indignities and the parricide inflicted upon our very venerable brother the Archbishop of Paris.

We have, my venerable brethren, still another cause, and a greater one, for grief, when we see that so many rebellious sons, bound to us by so many ties of allegiance, persist in disregarding our paternal voice and their own salvation, throwing away the time which God yet offers them for repentance, and preferring to incur the anger of divine retribution rather than to avail themselves in time of the fruits of mercy.

Protected by all-merciful God, we shall shortly arrive at that anniversary of our elevation to the Pontifical throne to which we succeeded the ever blessed Peter, and upon which, though vastly inferior to him in merit, we have equalled the years of his apostolic service. This is, certainly, a new and extraordinary gift of Divine munificence—a gift which, in the long line of Popes (our predecessors throughout nineteen centuries), has, by a dispensation of God, been only accorded to ourselves alone. In this we recognize a still greater mark of His divine benevolence towards us when we consider that we have in these times been deemed worthy to suffer persecutions for justice's sake, and when we see these beautiful sentiments of love and devotion by which the Christian people of the whole earth are attracted towards the Holy See.

Now that these great gifts, so ill-merited, have been bestowed upon us, we do not feel strength enough to acquit ourselves of the duty of rendering thanks for them as we ought to do. We therefore beseech the Holy Virgin Mother of God to teach us how to render glory to the Most High in the same spirit as she did when pronouncing these sublime words, "The Almighty has done great things for me." And we beseech you also, venerable brethren, in unison with your flocks, to render thanks to God by hymns of praise and songs of thanksgiving. As for ourselves, now that we can justly say, in the words of the royal prophet, that "our exile prolongs," we need your prayers, in order to acquire force and confidence and to render our soul to the Prince of Pastors, in whose bosom alone can be found the consolation for the ills of this troubled life and the blessed haven of peace and eternal tranquillity. But in order that the glory of God should profit by the blessings which His bountifulness has bestowed upon our Pontificate, we empower each of you, venerable brethren, to give the Papal blessing, with absolution, in the ordinary form of the Catholic Church, and with our apostolic authority, on the 16th and 21st of this month, or any other day at your choice.

Desiring to watch over the spiritual welfare of the faithful, we grant, in the Lord, by these presents, that all Christians of both sexes, in whatever diocese they may be, who have made confession, entered into the holy communion, and have addressed to God pious prayers for the concord of Christian princes, the extirpation of heresy, and the exaltation of our holy mother Church, should obtain absolution of all their sins.

In the meantime, venerable brethren, we implore for you of God Almighty constancy, celestial hope, and every consolation, in token of which and as a token of our benevolence we desire that you receive the apostolic benediction which we accord from the fulness of our heart to you, the clergy and the people confided to every one of you.

Rome, at St. Peter's, the 4th of June, year 1871, and twenty-fifth of our Pontificate.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A School Teacher Shot Dead Among Her Scholars by a Rejected Suitor—Attempted Suicide of the Murderer.

A letter from Lagrange, Ind., under date of June 23, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives the following account of the cold-blooded murder of a young school teacher in Lagrange county, Indiana.

Miss Anna Dwight, a school-mistress, was murdered yesterday at Stone Lake School-house, about ten miles from here, in Van Buren township, by a young man named Chauncey Barnes, of Elkhart county. Barnes left his father's house yesterday morning, walked to White Pigeon, four miles distant, hired a horse and buggy there, and taking with him a woman whose name and character are not yet known, went to the school-house where Miss Dwight was teaching. Miss Dwight was at the time enjoying the noon recreation with the school-children on the margin of the lake near by, when Barnes and the woman drove up. The woman called Miss Dwight to the buggy side, when Barnes alighted and asked her to walk with him, as he wished to speak to her privately. She consented, and they went a short distance, and sat down on a log and conversed a few minutes, when Barnes was seen to rise, draw a revolver from his pocket, and fire two shots at her. She fell at the first fire. He then presented the pistol at his own head, and fired several times. Two children ran frightened to a neighbor near by, who ran immediately to the spot, found Miss Dwight dead, and the young man reloading his pistol. He and the woman were promptly placed in custody, and Surgeon Elliott, of White Pigeon, sent for. The doctor reports four wounds in Barnes' head, two of which entered the brain, and that this would eventually prove fatal.

An examination of the parties was had before Justice Galloway, the young man committed to jail, and the woman held to bail in the sum of $1000—Charles Dwight, the father of the murdered girl, going her bail. The young man was brought to jail last night, and is this morning resting tolerably comfortable. The physicians here are not so certain as to the seriousness of his wounds.

Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of the homicide. The neighbors were prepared to finish the work the young man attempted on himself, but Mr. Dwight protested against it, and a better judgment prevailed. There is some comment on the fact of the father of the murdered girl bailing the woman. The only supposed cause of the murder is the rejection of Barnes as a suitor, a short time ago, and the acceptance by Miss Dwight of the attentions of another person. The pistol used was a small six-shooter. Barnes has been clerking in a grocery store at White Pigeon, Mich., lately, and had borne a good character. His father is a farmer in Elkhart county, Indiana.

DR. LANAHAN REMOVED.

The Book Committee Sustain Dr. Carlton's Charges—No Decision Yet by the Bishops.

The Methodist Book Committee considered the evidence in the case of Dr. Lanahan on Saturday, and finally, after prolonged discussion, sustained all the charges preferred against him in Dr. Carlton's letter of May 25, by a vote of 11 to 4, as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Brookes, Blades, Bannister, Moore, Kennedy, Erwin, Rawlins, Bingham, Van Cleve, Rothweiler, Woodruff—11. Nays—Messrs. Pike, Slicer, Maltby, Vernon—4. The charges thus sustained accuse Dr. Lanahan of instituting legal proceedings against the Book Concern, of arrogating authority not accorded to him by the Book of Discipline, and of the following "official misconduct:"—

1. Disregard and contempt of the authority of the Book Committee, and of the agent of the Book Concern. 2. Causing to be copied large portions of the books of account of the Concern, and carrying the said copies away from the establishment. 3. Causing extracts from said copies and pretended results of examination thereof by accountants to be printed secretly, without the knowledge of the agent, or conference with him. 4. He has threatened further legal proceedings if his demands are not complied with.

The act of removal was then carried by the same majority—11 to 4—the following resolutions being adopted:—

Resolved, First—That the Book Concern having concluded the investigation of the complaint of the Rev. Thomas Carlton, Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, dated May 25, 1871, against the Rev. John Lanahan, Assistant Book Agent, and having entered our findings upon the several terms of the complaint, it is our judgment that the Rev. John Lanahan aforesaid should be removed from his office as Assistant Book Agent, and he is hereby removed.

Resolved, Second—That the bishops in attendance be officially certified of this action of the Book Committee.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

A Self-Accused Murderer Gives Himself Up

About 9 o'clock last evening, says the Chicago *Post* of the 23d inst., Policeman McGovern, who was on duty on Randolph street, was accosted by a young man who wanted the officer to take him to the station house. The policeman expressing surprise, asked why he desired to be arrested, and was met with the reply, "Because I am murderer."

The officer began to have visions of a large reward—Nathan, Tyndale, etc., flashed across his mind, but the flash was very evanescent, for the stranger immediately commenced an explanation for his request, to the effect that his name was C. G. Jacobs. Something more than eight months ago he left his mother's house near Leonda, St. Joseph's county, Michigan, for Texas, where he entered into the cattle trade. On his way down the river he left his wife, a handsome young woman, at St. Louis. He settled on a ranche near Bryan, Texas, where he became enamored of a young Mexican woman whose name was Miranda Ignatio. Forgetting his love for his young wife and their little child, he became so infatuated with this Mexican beauty that he could not bear her to speak to any one else. Among her other acquaintances, however, was a wealthy stock-raiser named Weathersby. One evening Jacobs and Mr. Weathersby met at Miranda's house, and a few moments later they were engaged in a deadly quarrel about the wicked woman. She heard their threatening words, but did not try to interfere; she only urged them on the more, seemingly determined to have one or the other fall for her sake. A moment later and their revolvers were drawn and aimed at each other. Several shots were exchanged without effect, until finally Jacobs, in self-defense, was compelled to shoot his antagonist dead. This was on the 2d of last May. The deed created great excitement in the country, and efforts were made to arrest the murderer, but without effect.

He stated that ever since the committal of the deed he had been without peace of mind, that life was a misery to him. He claimed to be a nephew of Mr. E. Jacobs, a State street pawnbroker, and he says that his mother is very wealthy. He is about 26 years old, good looking, and is of about the medium size.

The officer, after hearing this recital, conveyed the man to the Armory, where he was confined in a strong cell. Measures were taken this morning to ascertain the truth or falsity of his story.

Mr. E. Jacobs, the pawnbroker alluded to above, visited the prisoner this morning. He states that he is not a relative of the self-accused, but knows his family, and also is cognizant of the fact that the murder spoken of was committed. He advised the young man to be less free with his statements concerning his guilt.

The following letter was this morning written by him to his brother-in-law, who resides in St. Joseph, Mich.:—

"JUNE 18, 1871.—My Dear Brother-in-Law:—This may be the last letter that you may ever receive from your brother. Of course, you have seen the statement in the papers in regard to my killing Weathersby. I shot him the second of last month, and oh! how it troubles my mind. I did it in self-defense! but nevertheless I will have to leave this country. May God bless that poor old mother of mine, who gave me birth. Now I have lost my soul forever. Don't tell anybody of this, Lew. I did not know how much I loved you until we parted in New Orleans. Do you remember what we said when we last parted? You said, 'Charley, let me get you something that you may remember me.' But how sad I felt that night, and how many bitter tears I have shed since, when I think I will have to give up all, and those that I love. Give my love to your wife, and all of the boys. Your brother,

"CHARLES G. JACOBS."

THE CHICAGO TORNADO.

Terrific Thunder-storm—Extensive Destruction of Property.

The Chicago *Republican* of Saturday has the following:—

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening Chicago was visited by one of the severest storms ever experienced in this vicinity. The rain poured down in torrents, the wind blew with almost the velocity of a hurricane, and the artillery of heaven caused many timid souls to shrink in terror, while it brought prayers to lips that seldom indulged in devotional exercises. It is asserted and believed that so much rain never fell before in so short a space of time. The water ranged from one inch to five feet in depth in the basements of the West and North Divisions, while the South was not by any means slighted.

A tree on the corner of Randolph and Green streets was struck by lightning and reduced to splinters. Another tree, opposite the Globe Theatre suffered the same fate, to the dismay of many disreputable characters who reside in that neighborhood. The horse-car tracks were considerably damaged, and night passengers were frequently annoyed at delays caused by running off the track. The injury was of a temporary nature, and the roads are now in good condition again. Trees were uprooted in many places, and the streets everywhere were perfect rivers, the sewers being entirely inadequate to carry off the water. Rats were driven from their retreats under the walks, and many of the vermin met untimely ends in the flood. After the storm the streets were visited by mournful looking inhabitants, many of whom had suffered loss, and who took a sort of melancholy interest in looking upon the ruins. The damage in the West Division cannot be estimated, and will probably never be known. Scarcely a house escaped injury of some kind, while in several instances the losses will reach thousands of dollars.

The Tremont House suffered heavily. The rain poured down the chimneys, flooding the upper floors, completely soaking the ceilings below them, and doing considerable injury to the business places on the first floor.

During the storm the German Lutheran Church, nearly completed, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, was blown down and totally demolished. It was so near completion that a school would have been opened in it on Monday next. The loss to the society is serious.

Tit for Tat.

The Williamsport *Sun* says:—"The record of Dr. Stanton, the radical candidate for Auditor-General, civil and military, may be briefly summed up thus: Surgeon with the rank of major, promoted to lieutenant-colonel by his distinguished and affectionate relative, the Secretary of War, for family reasons. Promoted in 1871 to the radical nomination for Auditor-General of the State by his confidential friends, Quay and Mackey, for personal and private reasons, which are supposed to have some connection with the auditing of the public accounts."

Very well. Now from the false light thus shed by the Williamsport *Sun* on Colonel Stanton, whose military and civil record is as creditable as that of any man who entered the army to serve his country and who pursues a professional career in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, let us look at the sombre glare in which McCandless stands. He entered the army for personal glorification, and left it when his country most needed his services, at the dictation of a demagogue like William B. Reed, who gave his private fortune to invest in Rebel bonds, and thus made a bankrupt of himself. When offered honorable promotion McCandless scorned it, because, as he declared, the duty of the citizen was at home. His civil career is most distinguished as the advocate of a measure to make a monopoly of the beef trade in Philadelphia, by which farmers were to be subjected to harassing peculation and consumers of beef made to pay two prices for it.

—How do you like the contrast, Mr. *Sun*?—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

SECOND EDITION

The Elections in France.

Illness of M. Thiers.

The Orleans Princes.

Awful Disaster at Sea.

Total Loss of a Steamer.

The Crisis in Spain.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Cincinnati Catholic Celebration.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Illness of M. Thiers.

VERSAILLES, June 26—A. M.—M. Thiers is slightly indisposed. M. Persigny has declined to stand for the Assembly from the Department of the Loire.

The French Elections.

The Government has received favorable accounts as to the prospects for its support in the elections. The Communists of Paris are quiet, but their organization is still kept up.

PARIS, June 26—A. M.—The *Figaro* says the

Orleans Princes

will proceed to Frohsdorff, where they will await the decision of the country in silence.

The *Constitutionnel* urges the electors to ratify the policy of M. Thiers without condition or amendment.

M. Vertel, late a member of the Communist Central Committee, has been arrested.

The Spanish Ministerial Crisis.

MADRID, June 25.—A majority of the Cortes will hold a meeting on Monday for the purpose of considering the King's refusal to accept the resignation of the Cabinet.

Cotton Mill Burned.

LONDON, June 26.—A thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment by the burning of the Manchester cotton mill.

Quite a

Snow Storm

occurred in Shields this morning.

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch

responded to a toast in honor of America at the Cobden Club banquet.

Disaster at Sea.

The steamer Primos, from Havana bound to Greenock, has been wrecked. Every person on board perished.

The ship Arcadia, from Leith for San Francisco, is at Ryde, with the crew sick.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 26—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞ for money and 91⅞@92 for account. Bonds of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅛; of 1867, 89⅞; and ten-forties, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—10·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅝@8⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—1·30 P. M.—Corn, 31s. 6d.

LONDON, June 26—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92 for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—1·30 P. M.—Cotton is quiet and steady. The sales to-day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export. Sales at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 8⅜d.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Death of Commodore Blake.

BOSTON, June 26.—Commodore George S. Blake, a retired naval officer, died suddenly on Saturday, at his residence in Longwood, aged seventy years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 26—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer is rising from the Gulf coast northwards, and stationary from the mid-Atlantic to the lower lakes, and is apparently now falling in the New England States, although higher than on Sunday morning. A small area of low pressure from Missouri to Kentucky on Sunday, accompanied with light rains. The temperature has risen from Lake Erie to the East Atlantic. It has fallen somewhat in the Middle States, and is elsewhere sensibly stationary. Light winds and calms have very generally prevailed. Partially cloudy and clearing weather is this morning reported from all the stations east of the Rocky Mountains.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the cloudiness will generally diminish during the day, with cool light winds.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore........	30·20	68	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Boston...........	30·03	69	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Buffalo..........	30·04	63	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Cape May........	30·17	63	E.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	30·11	80	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Chicago..........	30·12	65	N.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Detroit...........	30·09	62	......	..	Calm.	Clear
Key West, Fla..	30·15	82	S. E.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis.........	30·14	85	S. W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
New Orleans....	30·21	83	N.W.	1	....	Fair
New York.......	30·13	64	S. W.	10	Brisk.	Cloud
Norfolk..........	30·11	70	N. E.	4	V. gent.	Cloud
Omaha...........	29·95	76	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Oswego..........	30·05	64	N.W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia.....	30·17	68	W.	..	....	Fair
Pittsburg........	30·16	71	N. E.	1	....	Cloud
St. Louis........	30·07	67	......	..	Calm.	Cloud
Washington.....	30·15	65	S. E.	1	....	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	30·13	74	N. E.	1	....	Cloud

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 26—9·30 A. M.—Wheat dull; No. 2, $1·28@1·28¼, seller June; $1·27¾@1·27¾, seller July. Corn dull at 54⅛@54⅛c., seller June; 54⅛@54⅛c., seller July; 55⅛@55⅛c., seller August.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	3,000	4,000	Oats, bus.	34,000	34,000
Wheat, bus.	40,000	3,000	Rye, bus....	1,000	1,000
Corn, bus..	325,000	425,000	Barley, bus..	none	1,000.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Cincinnati Catholics.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The Catholics of Cincinnati and vicinity celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pius IX's pontificate to-day, principally with a grand procession in the afternoon. The churches were generally decorated with evergreens, and American and Papal flags were displayed from the summit of the steeple of the Holy Trinity, where a cross of gas jets was displayed last night and to-night, discernible for miles in all directions. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in Cincinnati, and occupied two hours and twenty minutes in passing a given point. About twenty thousand persons participated. Covington, Newport, Ludlow, and Dayton, Kentucky, united in an independent celebration, having a procession about two miles long.

Utah Democratic Territorial Convention.

SANTA FE, June 26.—The Democratic Territorial Convention to-day nominated Hon. Jose M. Gallegos for Delegate to Congress, with a platform similar to that of the Ohio Democracy.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 26—9·15 A. M.—Flour unchanged. Wheat strong; No. 1, $1·30; No. 2, $1·29. Freights.—Sail, 5½c.; steam, 9½c.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Captain Hall's Instructions from Secretary Robeson—Memoranda by the Smithsonian Institute.

The Secretary of the Navy, in giving his final detailed instructions to Captain Hall with reference to the expedition of the steamer Polaris towards the North Pole, has minutely prescribed the necessary arrangements for furnishing the expedition with additional supplies at specified points, named the island of Disco as the first rendezvous for this purpose, provided for many possible contingencies of disaster or disagreement between members of the expedition, and required that every qualified person accompanying the expedition shall keep a daily journal of its progress and of all his observations, and that after passing Cape Dudley Digges Shore, shall be frequently thrown overboard small copper cylinders, sealed and containing memoranda, which may be carried back by the ocean currents, and be ultimately picked up and sent to the Navy Office for information as to the welfare of the explorers.

The appropriation for this expedition having been granted by Congress chiefly on account of the representations of Captain Hall and his friends as to the possibility of exploring the regions beyond the eightieth degree of north latitude, and even of reaching the Pole, he was of course appointed the commander of the expedition, and entrusted with its organization and the selection of his assistants. The expedition is not regarded as strictly of a scientific character, its main object being simply geographical discoveries.

Though science is thus made subordinate, the expedition has received through the National Academy of Sciences a most complete outfit of apparatus and such a number of skilled observers that, no doubt, even if the main object should be defeated entirely, there will still be made very large additions to the present store of physical knowledge.

The instructions for the scientific observations were drawn up by a committee of the members of the academy, as follows:—Prof. Henry, on meteorology; Prof. Newcomb, on astronomy; Prof. Higlard, on magnetism and tides; Prof. Baird, on natural history; Prof. Meek, on geology; Prof. Agassiz, on glaciers. When practicable, four astronomical observations are to be made each day—morning and evening, the altitude or zenith distance of the sun, for time; and at noon and midnight for latitude.

As the long winter will afford ample leisure, the transits of the circumpolar stars will be frequently observed; the variations of the magnetic needle will be studied, and pendulum experiments will be made to determine the force of gravity in comparison with that at Washington. The following list of topics, however, indicates sufficiently the range of the inquiries generally:—*Ocean Physics*—Depths; bottom, temperature, tides, currents, density. *Meteorology*—Temperatures, moisture, direction of winds, pressure of air, precipitation, clouds, aurora borealis, electricity, optical phenomena, meteors, ozone, conduction of sound, evaporation, melting point of mercury; *Natural History*—Zoology, botany (specimens to be collected wherever practicable, but the members of the expedition to be permitted upon their return to retain none whatever for private purposes;) *Geology*—All exposures of rocks, especially of limestone, to be carefully examined for fossils, all evidences of elevation or sinking of coasts to be noted, etc.; *Glaciers*—Especial attention to be given to glacial phenomena of every kind, such as the formation, size, movements, etc., of those existing, their abrading and other effects upon the subjacent rocks, formation of moraines, formation and movement of icebergs. Dr. E. Bessels, of Heidelberg, Germany, who was scientific director of the German expedition to Nova Zembla in 1869, is appointed to the same position in the Polaris expedition. The vessel is provisioned and equipped for two and a half years, but the Secretary instructs Captain Hall that the explorations may be continued longer, if requisite, and if supplies can be obtained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, June 26, 1871.

The demand for capital to-day is fairly active, and about equally divided between business and speculation. The money current is already setting in Westward in anticipation of crop movements. This is earlier than usual, and the plethora of money here is likely to be drained before the large disbursements usual in July shall have found their way again into the investment markets. Call loans cannot be quoted under 5 cent., and commercial paper sells freely at 6 ℔ cent.

Gold is steady and quiet, in sympathy with finances generally, and the premium ranges between 112⅝@112½, closing at the latter.

Government bonds were in good demand, and the entire list shows an improvement in prices.

Stocks have been exceedingly dull, but prices are about steady. Sales of City 6s, new, at 99⅞@100, and Lehigh gold loan at 90.

Reading Railroad was neglected, with limited sales at 58¼@@58·31. Pennsylvania sold in a small way at 60⅞@61; Lehigh Valley at 61⅝, and Camden and Amboy at 127 for a small lot.

Coal, Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railways were steady, but no sales of any importance were recorded.

—Earnings of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad for the week ending June 8, 1871, $15,536·84; for the week ending June 16, 1871, $19,456·35.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New. d bill....	99¾	$500 Leh Gold L...	90
$300 do....c&p.	99¾	600 sh Reading R.c..	58¾
$16000 do.......ls.	100	500 do.........	58·31
$3000 Pa R con mt. reg....	95¾	35 do..........	58¾
$1000 Leh gold L.2n.		20 sh Leh Val R.....	61⅝
		200 sh Penna.s3wn.	61
		10 sh Cam & Am..	127

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅞@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@112⅞; do. 1864, 112⅞@112⅞; do. 1865, 112⅞@112⅞; do., July, 1865, 115@115⅛; do., July, 1867, 115@115⅛; do. July, 1868, 115⅛@115⅛; 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅛. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115@115⅛. Gold, 112⅝@112⅝. Market strong.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M..........112⅝ | 10·55 A. M..........112⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 26.—Bark is plenty at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron and $13@13·50 per cord for Chestnut oak.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing to fix prices. Flaxseed sel's to the crushers at $2·15.

The Flour market is without improvement, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·50@6·75; Minnesota do do. at $7·12½@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. $7@7.50, and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·75.

The Wheat market remains in the same spiritless condition noted on Saturday, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Western red at $1·50@1·55; amber at $1·60@1·62. 500 bushels Western Rye sold at $1. Corn is firmer, and the offerings have somewhat fallen off. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 75@76c. and 500 bushels white at 76c.; 1500 bushels Western mixed at 74c. and 20,000 bushels do. do. on private terms. Oats are inactive. 2000 bushels Western sold at 65@66c. In Barley and Malt no sales of importance.

Whisky has declined. 55 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93½@94c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 26.—The market for Beef Cattle was excessively dull this morning and the advance recorded last week was lost. We quote choice at 7@7½c.; fair to good at 5½@6½c.; and common at 4@6c. per lb., gross. The receipts were liberal and exceeded 2400 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
65 Owen Smith, Western, 7@7½.
75 Alex. Christy, Western, 6½@7.
100 R. Maynes, Western, 6½@7½.
65 James Christy, Western, 6½@7.
28 James McCleese, Western Pennsylvaia, 5@6½.
112 P. McFillen, Western, 6@7.
101 P. Hathaway, Western and Penna. 6½@7½.
30 B. F. McFillen, Western, 6½@7.
140 James McFillen, Western, 6@7½.
81 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 6½@7.
30 E. S. McFillen, Western, 6@7.
307 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6½@7.
92 M. Ullman, Western, 7@7½.
80 G. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 6½@7½.
25 James Clemson, Western and Penna., 6½@6½.
18 M. Keating, Delaware co., 5½@6.
134 Hope & Levi, western and Pennsylvania, 6@7.
105 Mooney, Miller & Co., Lancaster co., 6½@7½.
50 Dennis Smyth, Western, 6@7.
52 L. Frank, Western, 6@6½.
85 Thomas [illegible]ney & Bro., Western, 6@7.
17 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 5@6.

Cows and Calves were not much in request, but prices were steady. Sales of springers at $30@55, and fresh Cows at $35@60. Receipts, 250 head.

In Sheep there was a fair degree of activity at full figures. Sales at 5@6c. per pound. Lambs ranged from 7@10c., the latter for very choice. Receipts, 17,000 head.

Hogs declined at the close and met a lively inquiry at 6½@6½c. per pound for corn-fed. Receipts, 3205 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA................JUNE 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........68 | 11 A. M.......75 | 2 P. M.......81

SUN RISES..........	4·33	MOON SETS..........	0·27
SUN SETS...........	7·32	HIGH WATER........	8· 3

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 26.—Steamships City of Antwerp and Idaho, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday.

Steamship Alexandria, from New York, touched at Moville yesterday.

Steamship Nile, from Aspinwall, arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 26.—Arrived, steamship City of Merida, from Havana.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, New York, do.
Schr John Cadwalader, Townsend, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Charles A. Jones, Griffin, Boston, do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Fall River, do.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, do. do.
Schr William Wallace, Scull, Boston, do.
Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, Gloucester, do.
Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, do.
Schr Urbana, Allen, Baker's Landing, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Brigs Scotland, cleared 21st, and Lizzie Wyman, cleared 24th inst., both for Neuvitas, were cleared by Messrs. Isaac Hough & Morris—and not as before reported.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. John McMaster; Mrs. John Grebler and 3 children; Mr. W. S. Darling; Mr. Bailey; Mr. Bartlett; Wm. S. Boyd; F. C. Cramer; Mr. Darst; J. W. Neal; Capt. Gullison, wife, and child; W. A. Raymond; and C. G. Wilson. Off the Buoy on the Brown, saw a ship at anchor, bound up. Off the Middle, a brig, bound up. Off Bombay Hook, a ship at anchor, bound up. Off Morris Liston's, 1 ship; 2 barks; 1 brig; and a schr, with signal, "E. H. N.", all bound up. Off Reedy Island, 1 brig, and schr Laura H. Johnson, bound up. Off Wilmington, 1 bark, and brig Leona, from Havana.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Hawthorne, Williams, 54 days from Hamburg, with petroleum bbls. to order.

Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, 16 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Agnes, Blair, 6 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, 7 days from Vinal Haven, Me., with granite to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Frank Walter, Bruster, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Commerce, Doran, from Baltimore, with coal to Shaw & Son.

Schr Helen P. Jones, from Portland, Conn., with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Casket, Matthew, from Chesapeake, with iron to L. Matthew.

Schr General Banks, Reed, 6 days from Savannah, with lumber to J. & C. Stockham—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Clara, Mulford, from Pawtucket.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Annie May, Bray, do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, do.
Schr Alexander, Hancock, from Norwich.
Schr Fred. Gray, Lakeman, from Newburyport.
Schr J. J. Little, Blackman, from Lynn, Mass.

Tugs Joe Johnson, Sherin; Thomas Jefferson Allen; Fairy Queen, Wilson; and Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Eliza Everett, and bark Margaret Evans, fm Antwerp; brig Abby C. Titcomb; 2 ships unknown.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, sailed from New Orleans 7 P. M. 24th inst., for Philadelphia via Havana.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 2 P. M. yesterday.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—Charles, Fannie, L. D. Jarrard, Hope, Melissa, M. E. Kirkpatrick, Governor Jones, P. Carson, Liberator, J. L. Greenman, F. W. Tripp, and Lilly Norris.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 24.—The following barges left in tow this morning, eastward:—Ocean, O. T. Burt, J. J. Wolcott, H. Campbell, C. Newkumet, S. W. Adwin, J. Shoemaker, Samuel Morrill, Hudson, R. P. Bordwell, and Sage Schuyler.

The following leave to-night:—M. Tracy, Nicholas Childs, R. Adams, Lottie, W. Norman, American Eagle, Alexander Toms, Princeton, and Geo. Wagner, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 26.—The S. E. Tilton, Owen Brady, General Foote, and Dr. W. F. Nutting, with coal, for New York and Norwalk, left Saturday evening. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 26.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—
De Sota, with lumber to Taylor & Betts
A. G. Hopkins, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Village Belle, with lumber, for New York. J. H.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Times.

According to Mr. Henry V. Poor's *Railroad Manual* for 1871–2, now just published, there were in operation, in the United States, on the first day of January, 1871, 53,145 miles of railroad, of which 6145 were opened the past year—a greater number than in any previous year by 2660 miles. The total earnings of these roads during the past year were $450,000,000. The gross tonnage transported over them equalled 125,000,000 tons, having a value of more than $10,000,000,000. Their cost may be put down, in round numbers, at $2,400,000,000. Their mileage, in ratio to the population of the country, is as 1 to 723. Their earnings equal $11·75 to each inhabitant. The tonnage transported equalled 3¼ tons to each; the value of this tonnage equalled $282 to each. "All this vast tonnage and commerce," Mr. Poor remarks, "has been wholly created by the reduction effected in the cost of transportation. The cost, for example, of transporting a ton of Indian corn or wheat over ordinary highways will equal 20 cents per mile. At such a rate the former will bear transportation only 125 miles to market, where its value is seventy-five cents per bushel; the latter only 250 miles, where its value is $1·50 per bushel. With such highways only, the most valuable of our cereals will have no commercial value outside of circles having radii of 125 and 250 miles respectively. Upon railroads, the cost of transporting these articles equals only one and a quarter cents per ton per mile. With these works, consequently, the areas within which corn and wheat will have a commercial value will be drawn upon radii of 1600 and 3200 miles respectively. The area of a circle having a radius of 125 miles is 40,087 square miles; that of a circle drawn on a radius of 1600 miles is 160 times greater, or 8,042,406 square miles. Such difference, enormous as it is, only measures the value of the new agencies employed in transportation, and the results achieved, compared with the old."

The rapid growth of this colossal interest is as wonderful as is its present magnitude. In 1851 there were only 8876 miles of line in actual operation in the United States. Their total earnings that year were $39,466,358—a sum which equalled only $1·55 per head of population. In 1860 the number of miles in operation were 30,635. Their earnings were $153,175,000, or $4·98 per head. In 1870 their earnings equalled $11·75 per head. The annual increase of earnings from 1850 to 1860 was $11,370,864; from 1860 to 1870, $29,682,500, annually. With the progress of railroads in unoccupied districts it is probable that from 1870 to 1880 the rate of increase of earnings will be, annually, one dollar per head of our population. Such a rate would give for the present decade an annual increase of, say $43,000,000, or aggregate earnings of nearly $700,000,000, yearly, at its close.

The rate of increase of our population is about two and one-half per centum annually. Mr. Poor estimates, from the rapid progress made in the mechanic arts, that the productive capacity of our people increases in fourfold ratio to that of their numbers, and that, consequently, the wealth of the country doubles with every decade. It is certain that the railroad tonnage of the country was three times greater in 1870 than it was in 1860. This rapid increase of national wealth is solving, most satisfactorily, the problem of the future of our national debt. If the wealth of the country increases at the rate of ten per cent. annually, the revenues will increase at a similar rate, provided there is no reduction in that of taxation. But the rate of taxation may be largely decreased each year, without any reduction in the amount of revenues collected. Such is the fortunate position of this country, compared with that of any other. In no other is the annual increase in the population and wealth an element of first-rate importance in the calculations of the statesman. The position of our Chief Minister of Finance, consequently, is a most fortunate one. The wind and tide are always in his favor. Each year one million are added to the list of tax-payers. Their constantly and rapidly increasing means will more and more confirm them in their traditional policy of considering their public debts in the light of commercial transactions, to be fully liquidated at some future day. In other countries the payment of public debts is a proposition not to be entertained. They are institutions—a part, as it were, of the Governments themselves. In this country those who contracted our public debt are the very parties who are to pay it, and they will never rest satisfied till it is fully liquidated, as have been those created on two previous occasions, and which were far more burdensome, considering the number and wealth of our people, than the present one.

Of the ultimate extent to which the construction of railroads in this country will be carried no estimate can be formed. They are to become the common highways of our people, and their progress in the future is likely to be much more rapid than in the past. Even in the old States a great extent of mileage is now under construction. The adoption of *narrow* gauges, of from two to three feet, by reducing largely the cost of these works, will greatly stimulate their construction. There are now in the State of Massachusetts one mile of railroad to every five miles of area. A similar ratio for the whole country would give an aggregate of more than 600,000 miles of line! While such an extent of line is not possible, there is no doubt that upon an area of 1,500,000 square miles railroads will be rapidly constructed, till the ratio now existing in Massachusetts is reached. Their progress will, of course, depend largely upon that of our population; but their construction will proceed in a ratio much more rapid than that of our numbers.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with these works is the enormous power which our great companies are rapidly acquiring, by means of consolidations of connecting or competing lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for example, now controls, absolutely, 3318 miles of line, the cost of which is $247,970,632, with earnings of $50,634,004 for the past year! The same company has an indirect control over a large additional extent of line. Its revenues are almost equal to those of an empire. Other great companies are not far behind. The power possessed and wielded by them, whether for good or evil, is now attracting unusual attention, and must take the first place among the subjects that are henceforth to agitate the public mind.

It is to be said, in commendation of Mr. Poor's work, that it is purely impartial. He gives a faithful abstract of the conditions of the various companies, leaving it for the public to form their own conclusions. To aid in this he has presented comparative statements of the conditions of all our great companies for a period of ten years. This is a very important and valuable feature of the work, as such a length of time is sure to bring out whatever is good or bad in the management or condition of a company. The whole subject of railway economy has now become one of paramount importance, and we are glad to welcome this valuable contribution to it.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The annual burden of commencement reports pressing once more upon our columns, will hardly be received this year with the familiar ridicule of college education with which, every twelvemonth, a certain class of reformers used to stir the ire of venerable dons and callow graduates. When the young gentlemen who had spent four years in the society of Horace, Euripides, and Euclid, learned all about Greek roots and accidents, and acquired more or less intimacy with boating, tobacco, and the higher mathematics, came upon the platform on Commencement day, to salute their assembled friends in a language those friends could not understand, and to declaim a few rhetorical commonplaces on lofty themes of criticism and philosophy, it was so easy to doubt whether the acquirements thus exhibited were really of much use in this busy practical world that the friends of classical education began to fear for the destruction of all liberal culture in the clamor of the utilitarian school which the summer commencements never failed to excite. And indeed the colleges did a great deal to deserve criticism. They fell into the mistake of believing that the liberal culture which sufficed to adorn one century was broad enough to satisfy another. The curriculum of our best colleges ten years ago was substantially that of our grandfathers' times—excellent and comprehensive in that day; but now, when the relations between the scholar and the worker have been so strangely altered, when science has taken such an enormous development, the learning which used to embrace all that the most accomplished student wanted is only a small part—important, if you will, but a small part after all—of a really catholic education.

But it is clear that in the matter of education we are now taking a new departure. No one can study the condition of our colleges without perceiving how rapidly new systems are displacing the old, and how our most enlightened instructors are quietly settling the old feud about classical studies, not by degrading Greek and Latin from their time-honored eminence, but by combining with them all the new arts and practical modern sciences upon which so much stress has been laid in recent years. It is a sort of combination which would have been thought impossible a generation since; yet every year shows it more and more successful, and the annual commencements become in consequence more interesting to the outside multitude, and less open to the little jokes of the irreverent. Thus the colleges are reforming themselves, and giving us a broad culture which looks equally towards intellectual strength and refinement, and immediate utility. The great seats of learning are opening scientific schools, and expending their best energies to adapt them to the needs of the country. Practical agriculture, chemistry, mining, metallurgy, are taught with at least as much care and thoroughness as the theoretical sciences. To take examples that lie at our own door—Columbia College has come to place upon its scientific course and its school of mines a dependence quite as great as upon its classical lectures; and the University of the City of New York has just enlarged and reorganized its scientific department, and established for the arts and sciences a complete and separate faculty.

It is not only in the kind of education supplied that our colleges are advancing, but they have also become far more liberal in offering it to the whole people. Thus the New York University announces that hereafter its collegiate course will be absolutely free to all. Cornell University not only furnishes an education entirely without charge, but goes a step further, and gives every student a chance to work for his living. This is a characteristically American improvement upon the old system of charitable foundations; for Mr. Cornell understands that to let a man earn his bread and butter is better than to give it to him. At Ithaca, accordingly, the poor lad may be supported without sacrificing his independence, and take instruction in books, in the arts, in the trades, and in domestic economy all together. There, too, theory and practice are united in a more perfect manner than in any other establishment of learning in the world; and if experience justify the expectations of its estimable founder, this institution will mark the era of a totally new sort of university culture. Again, Vassar College represents the principle established only within a few years—if, indeed, it is quite established yet—that woman has a right to the best education the age is capable of affording; that all the sciences, all the arts, must be open to her if she chooses to follow them; and whatever we may think of her right to join in political shindies, stuff ballot-boxes, or build barricades, we shall steadfastly maintain her right to the very highest intellectual culture, or the pursuit of any honest knowledge. A college such as this cannot fail, and cannot but be the exemplar of many others. The University of Michigan is no whit behind Cornell and Vassar; Harvard, Yale, and many more are likewise broadening the culture they offer, and opening wider and wider means of access to it. A more complete and many-sided education; greater facilities for extending it in any one desired direction without being compelled to prosecute it in others not desired; easier approach to it alike for both sexes and all classes—these appear the most marked tendencies of late collegiate progress. With them our colleges seem to be entering upon a new career of usefulness, in which we shall all wish them prosperity and honor.

HORACE GREELEY FOR PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. World.

It is not to be disguised that the candidacy of Horace Greeley for the Presidency is taking hold of the Republican masses in a way that troubles and disconcerts the mere politicians and wire-pulling managers of the party. That he is an inconceivably better representative of all the ideas of his party than General Grant, or indeed than any of the dozen candidates for whose creation and preservation the *Tribune* is more than half responsible, is too clear to need proof. But it is not wholly this reason which has given such unexpected impetus to the movement started by the Texas journey, the derision of the carpet-baggers, the tribute to General Lee, and the Livermore letter. It is the absurd personal liking for the man Greeley which prevails throughout the country

"—— in all homes
Where his sweet story comes"

in the weekly *Tribune*. Doubtless the object of this popular personal liking is a quite fictitious entity, not at all corresponding save in some obvious outlines to the actual person whose daily walk and conversation have been observed and understood by those nearer home. But the Republican masses would vote for Greeley as they think him, not for Greeley as in truth he is; and the means do not exist for exploding this apparition and revealing the man. The *Tribune* might do it, as it has exploded the phenomenon of Conkling; but then the *Tribune* won't, and so the fictitious and misunderstood Greeley will remain the real and popular candidate. And it is the *fact* with which politicians must deal, who understand their epoch and expect to accomplish results.

Such politicians control the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the most influential journals of the Northwest. It is a free trade journal, though Republican, and has had more personal quarrels and political differences with Mr. Greeley's *Tribune* than any other paper in the country. But it comprehends the importance of the Greeley movement.

In one point we should differ with the *Tribune*. Mr. Greeley (as journalists we regret to make the admission) wants office. He has always wanted it, from the time he broke with Seward and Weed till the time he ran for Comptroller and for Congress. But this alienates none of his strength, for the reason that the Republican masses see how the politicians have always cheated him of a nomination whenever his party had a chance of success, and put him forward when nobody else could be got to run a hopeless race. And if the voters of his party get it into their heads that faithful service to his party had better for once be completely rewarded with the best office in the people's gift, they will take small account of his weakness in desiring a distinction that can add nothing to his power, and will take great account of the fact that the men most opposed to his candidacy are the politicians whom he has lashed for their incompetency or their corruptions.

For our own parts we should rejoice at such a square anti-protection issue as his candidacy would give us, and to use one of his own comparisons, will put into an onion all our tears at seeing him again remanded to the tools he can handle.

THE FUTURE OF CAPITAL.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The London *Spectator* said, the other day, what we must all acknowledge, melancholy as it is, to be true, that, if the performances of the Commune do nothing else, they will do a great deal to secure a more persistent and earnest attention from the public at large for the reconciliation of labor and capital. The rising of June, 1848, caused Louis Napoleon to provide a substitute for the national workshops, by reconstructing a large portion of Paris at the public expense. The Fenian risings produced the state of mind in England which at last made it possible to disestablish the Irish Church and to amend the Irish land-laws. It is very likely now that the bloody work in Paris will do much towards convincing people—not that the theories of the Commune can or ought ever to be embodied in legislation—but that the fact that large bodies of men hold such theories is a serious fact which it will not do to slight or ignore, and with which intelligent and philanthropic men must make some attempt to deal. There is nothing of which the world is at this moment so greatly in need as peace and harmony between classes; no great advance in civilization beyond the point we have already reached is possible till this is brought about in some way. Two systems of industry have been tried thus far, the protective and the competitive, and neither of them has settled or shows any sign of settling the relations between labor and capital on a satisfactory basis. Under both, the capitalist is growing very rich and powerful; under neither is the condition of the workingman ceasing to be precarious and uncomfortable, and under neither does the contrast between his condition and that of the employer become less striking and exasperating. If we take any of the great branches of industry which the steam engine has called into existence—coal, iron, cotton, and wool—we find that, taking the civilized world as a whole, while a very large number of great fortunes have been made in them by the capitalist class, and while the habits of that class have grown very luxurious, and nearly all the good things of life, including political power, have largely fallen or are falling to it, the condition of the working people engaged in them has not materially changed, or, at all events, has not improved in anything like the same degree. Their houses are perhaps a little better, their clothes a little cheaper, and their savings a little larger than they used to be, but the workingman's share of the pleasures and graces and refinements of life, and, above all, the distance which separates him and his family from want, has not much increased within fifty years under either the regime of free trade or protection. In this country the contrast between the laborer's condition and that of the capitalist is not so striking, or to the workingman so offensive, as in Europe, because, partly owing to the state of society here, and partly to the natural resources of the country, the passage from the one class to the other is easy and constantly made; but the tendencies which people are deploring in Europe are at work here, though less actively. We have our trades unions, labor reformers, and so on, just as they have in Europe, but we have also fertile waste lands which they have not in Europe; and this takes the fizz and sparkle out of the preachings of our demagogues and blatherskites for the present; but the waste lands will not last always or last long, and we are almost as much concerned as any people in having the labor question settled out of hand.

We do not believe, as our readers know, that anything is likely to be done towards this desirable consummation by legislation; we believe liberty to be the only sound and safe and permanent basis for industry, the liberty to buy and sell, and make and mend, where, when, and how we please. We believe, too, that any attempt to provide by law any other measure of a man's deserts in the social state than the amount of his own labor, or the value put on the product of his labor by his fellows in free and open market, would in the long run be destructive to civilization, or at least to our civilization. A society in which the majority decided what I was to do, and how much I was to get for it, and in what manner I should expend my earnings, might exist, and enjoy a certain kind of prosperity, we freely admit. But it would not be a healthy society, or a society through which humanity at large would advance. It would not be a society in which human character would gainin strength, or foresight, or persistence, or in which human intellect would gain in power or flexibility, or in which the stores of human experience would be enriched. It would be a dull, dead, monotonous, bald, and barren society, fat and well clothed, no doubt, but with few aims or aspirations above those of a settlement of beavers or prairie-dogs. We hold, therefore, that any men, or body of men, who seek to substitute such a state of society for the one in which we now live, are to be opposed by all moral and mental agencies at our command, as long as they confine themselves to agitation and argument; and whenever they attempt it by force, as they do in France, we hold that if war be ever lawful for any object whatever, it is lawful to wage war upon them, and destroy them to any extent that may be necessary to secure peace. Of all the pernicious and immoral talk of the day, none is, to our mind, more pernicious, absurd, or immoral than that which claims a peculiar sanctity or reverence for the folly or violence of workingmen, or poor men, as such, and which excuses and defends, in a workingman or a poor man, crimes and absurdities which would damn any other men to infamy, and convert any other men into public enemies. Doubtless, at the bar of Supreme Justice a murdering ruffian like Rigault, the Public Prosecutor of the Commune, who spent his last night on earth arranging for the slaughter of innocent "hostages," will have all proper allowances made for his trials and temptations and congenital imperfections; but it behooves the sober, sensible, industrious members of the human race, to whose care civilization is committed, to remember above all things, in dealing with such people, that it is not their duty to measure out to Rigault and the like of him abstract justice, as they are not competent for any such task, but to see that he and his fellows do not imperil those great foundations on which human society rests—men's certainty that they will enjoy the fruits of their labor, their confidence in the permanence of the leading social conditions around them, and in the gradualness and peaceableness of all changes. To introduce complete uncertainty about the future into civilized life is to take from it the feature which more than all else distinguishes it from savage life, and to kill useful human activity at its very roots.

The elevation of the working classes will come from co-operation. It is only in this way, that is, through the combination of labor and capital in the same hands, that whatever is now offensive in the difference in the life of the laborer and capitalist will disappear; and co-operation will only become possible through the workingman's growth in intelligence and self-restraint. It is through co-operation, and not through hate and levelling laws, that workingmen will finally come to dress like capitalists, go home to comfortable and well-ordered homes, and refined and rational amusements, as capitalists do, and get a share of the enjoyments other classes get from leisure, books, and travel. Nobody now takes anything from the workingman except what he surrenders through want of thrift, foresight, self-restraint, and mutual confidence. But there is no doubt that there is a long interval of time to be bridged over before co-operation becomes so general as either seriously to affect the condition of the laboring population in any country, or to reconcile them to the contrast between their life and that of the capitalist class. We have undoubtedly many years of envy, hatred, malice, and heart-burnings before us, and, during that period of transition, undoubtedly the larger portion of the responsibility for it all will necessarily fall on the capitalist. His resources are greater, his training is better, and his crosses are fewer and easier to bear. There is, it must be admitted, something grotesque in the comparison sometimes made in the labor discussions between his "anxieties" and those of the laborer. It must be remembered, too, that it is quite plain that he cannot secure himself peace and quiet by preaching the laws of political economy. This has been thoroughly tried both in France and England, and has failed. In both these countries, the working-classes have constructed a political economy of their own, in which Adam Smith counts for very little, and at the bottom of their system, though less apparent in some places than others, is the theory that capitalists are drones living on the proceeds of other men's labor, who ought to be either banished from the body politic altogether or else despoiled of a large portion of their yearly gains. In England, the latter doctrine is gaining most ground, under the influence of the hostility excited by the large idle and now almost useless class of landed proprietors. In France, particularly in Paris—owing largely, we believe, to the extent to which that city is the resort of men of wealth who give themselves up wholly to sensual indulgence, under the eyes of a large body of excitable workingmen, who are also extraordinarily eager for sensual enjoyment themselves—the utter extirpation of the capitalist class, and the prevention of the accumulation of wealth in the hands of individuals, is sought with almost satanic energy. The Positivists, who have come to the support of the Commune, have provided an honored place for the capitalists in their system, namely, the directorship of industry, under the superintendence or inspiration of the Board of Sages, who are to form the spiritual power in the Comtist society, and who are to impel them to self-abnegation, public spirit, and good works. This is unquestionably the nearest approach that has been made to a solution of the question in what way the working-class hostility to capital can be assuaged, until such time as the working-classes become themselves owners of capital. The rich men of all countries will have to be coerced by public opinion into a deeper sense of the responsibility which wealth imposes on them than the mass of them as yet show. Extravagant and ostentatious living must be discountenanced by the great body of the community more than it is now. Giving, and giving freely, to charities, to institutions of learning, to all sorts of enterprises which have the moral and physical culture of the mass of the people for their object, must be insisted on more earnestly as a duty, and an imperative duty, and not treated, as it is now, as a work of supererogation, which an honorable man may let alone if he pleases. In short, the facts of society—the temper and condition of the working classes, the share which they have in creating wealth, and which, though not recognizable legally in the distribution of wealth, the capitalist to whom the wealth comes is morally bound to remember—must be taken into account by rich men in regulating their lives. Mr. Peter Cooper, who may be pointed out as almost an example of what the capitalist ought to be in a better social state to which we trust we are yet coming, made the other night in his address at the Cooper Institute a touching and admirable statement of the principles which ought to govern the relations of the two great divisions of industrial society—and they may be formulated by saying to every rich man, after he has pocketed his half-yearly dividends, "You have now got your rights as an owner of capital; but the minute you leave this office your duties as a social being begin, and you are no more entitled in the forum of morals to neglect them than to fail to pay your pecuniary debts; and they are the more imperative because the best interests forbid their being enforced by law."

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80 To London..... 35
To Halifax..... 20 To Halifax..... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates.
Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The MARGARET will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A.M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, June ——
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A.M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 24.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, June 29, at 8 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

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FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
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SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 6 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
S. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
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Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
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WHITE STAR LINE.
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
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PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
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REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
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These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
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WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of fine grade.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of fine grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
50 barrels " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

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IMPORTERS OF
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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Truck and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-inches, with Paulins, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

FARM BALLADS.

"Betsey and I are Out" and "Over the Hill to the Poor-house" in Bran New Dresses.

The New York *World* of yesterday publishes these amusing parodies on two of Mr. Carleton's popular ballads:—

BETSEY AND I ARE OUT.

Go 'tend the door, there, Bridget, and mind
what you're about,
For Betsey's mother's comin', and Betsey and
I are out;
I've stood the dear old lady as long as ever
I can,
And the more I've tried to stan' it the more
I've had to stan'.

Since first we two got married and came down
here to live,
She's had no end of orders and free advice to
give;
There's nothin' a hand is put to, outside of
the house or in,
But she has a say about it that's always sure
to win.

From nursin' babies to cleanin', from hayin'
to milkin' cows,
We've give her her way entirely, as much as
the law allows;
There's hardly a child or critter, a field, or a
fence, or stone,
She hasn't a fault to find with, or ever can
leave alone.

Perhaps I might stan' *that* much, if Betsey so
should bid,
And let the old lady boss it the same as she
always did;
But now that her tongue has taken to waggin'
another course,
I've got to be up an' doin', or look for a cheap
divorce.

If I but say she's a-meddlin', she tells my
wife I drink;
If ever I look at a woman, she gives my wife
the wink;
And comin' from meetin', Sunday, when Betsey
was taken ill,
She said, that, for half the symptoms, a
woman could file a Bill!

So, 'tend the door, there, Bridget, and keep
your wits about,
And tell the dear old lady that Betsey and I are
Out;
And then—in case she threatens to come some
other day—
Just add to the statement, Bridget, that Out
we intend to stay!

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE.

Over the hill to the poor-house, my wife and
children dear,
We march in sad procession from out the
farm-house here;
And all the broad green acres I've tilled as
boy and man
Are sold to the heartless stranger, beneath
the sheriff's ban.

Many a good year's livin' they've yielded us
and ours,
When mine was a full day's walkin' through
wheat and corn and flow'rs;
For I was freehold owner as far as the eye
could see,
And never a note nor mortgage on what belonged to me.

And then to think I'd fool it, in these my grey-haired days!
And then to think I'd follow in strange, new-fangled ways!
It seemed my brain was turnin' when Greeley's book came out,
And What He Knew of Farmin' first tempted
me to doubt.

I thought experience lyin', and took from one
my art
Who says all men are "liars," like David, in
his heart;
And what with sub-soil ploughin', and drainage far and wide,
My land looked like an earthquake had just
broke out and dried.

And what with buildin' pig-pens that cost as
much as silk,
And feedin' cows on butter to raise fresh
butter-milk;
And keepin' "rust" from wheat-crops by
sprinkled oil's control,
And plantin' sticks with broom-corn, to make
the brooms grow whole—

Many a thousand dollars were worse than
thrown away,
And many another thousand I had in debts to
pay;
But gooseberries dead-broke me, when I to
raise them tried
By buryin'—as the Book said—my geese all
side and side.

And then behold the Sheriff to levy on it all,
When note on note, and mortgage, began like
leaves to fall;
Our very beds and beddin' he seized upon
and took,
And the only thing he wouldn't was Mr. Greeley's book.

Over the hill to the poor-house we wend our
weary way,
And never may Mr. Greeley be sad as we
to-day—
Not even in the moment when, givin' up the
ghost,
He forces one last whisper, to "d—n" the
Boston *Post*.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Park Commission have authorized a sewer to be constructed in the valley of the Spring Garden Water Works. They have also named the different drives.

—Martha Helferty, a child of nine years, attempted at Tenth and Green streets to run across Tenth street in front of a car, but she tripped, fell, and was run over and killed before the car could be stopped. She lived at No. 538 Linden street. The driver and conductor are under arrest to await the action of the Coroner.

—James Hutton, aged nineteen years, was shot in the right foot during a fight on Saturday night at Otsego and Prime streets. Joseph Turner, it is alleged, inflicted the wound.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Civil Service Commission, provided for by Congress, is now completed, by the acceptance of all the appointees except one.

—The latest reports relative to the grain crops throughout the United States are generally of the most favorable character.

—The corner-stone of the new Capitol of the State of New York was laid at Albany on Saturday afternoon, with imposing Masonic rites, despite a drenching rain that was prevailing at the time.

—A Leavenworth, Kansas, despatch says that Vice-President Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is there, and it is understood the object of his visit is to strengthen the proposed narrow gauge road from here to Denver.

—The committee of the Methodist Book Concern, which was in executive session all of Saturday, reviewing the evidence in the Lanahan investigation, gave a decision in the evening. Rev. Mr. Lanahan was suspended by a vote of 11 to 4, but it is thought that the final decision will rest with the bishops.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Court of Cassation will henceforth sit in Paris.

—Gambetta offers his services to the republic of France.

—The Bank of France will to-day recommence the receipts of deposits.

—M. Gambetta declines to run for the Assembly, because he says the present chamber is an illegal body.

—Prisoners returning to France unanimously say the German people are friendly, but the authorities treated them harshly.

—A funeral service will be held in Paris to-day in honor of the Republican Guards who were assassinated while in the hands of the Communists as hostages.

—There is great distress in Paris, and large numbers of people are constantly applying to the parish authorities for relief. It is calculated that there are 240,000 recipients of charity in that city.

—The programme of the Orleanists, in case the elections should show a monarchical majority in the Assembly, is to move the establishment of a constitution, and, when it is adopted, to offer the throne to the Count de Chambord: and, should he find the proposition inconsistent with his dignity, the Crown is to be tendered to the Count de Paris.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ARRIVED LATE,

SHIPPED

Just in Time to Escape

The advance in English prices. The execution of orders for many of our best New Patterns English Brussels, and other Carpetings, having been delayed, the goods have just arrived, and as they are now being offered at much less than the same quality can be sold when imported at manufacturers PRESENT prices.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

6 17 stuth1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.—In the matter of THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.—IN BANKRUPTCY:—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of the State of Alabama, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to it, or to its use, are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Montgomery, in said District, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of LAWRENCE WORRALL, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
United States Marshal, Messenger.

Office of United States Marshal, Montgomery, Ala., June 9, 1871. 6 17 1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE ALTER, administratrix of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
6 23 fmw5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the "BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK" has filed an application for a change of name to that of the "KEYSTONE BANK;" and that the Honorable the Judges of the said Court have appointed SATURDAY, the first day of July, 1871, at 11 A. M., for hearing said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto, the change will be allowed.

M. ARNOLD, Jr.,
6 16 22 26* Attorney for the Bank.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands plating and burnishing in all branches. Reference exchanged. Address THOMAS FORSYTH, Williamsburg, Mass. 6 14 10t

A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) WHO IS WELL acquainted with English Farming, and who is prepared to leave England directly, is desirous of finding a situation as Farm Manager in the country. Can be well recommended. Address
S. J. MILLS, No. 4 Shakespeare Villas,
6 17 3w Hythe, Kent, England.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AMICABLE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor General's Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	$511·72
" in Chatham National Bank	4,058·11
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	50,690·07
United States Bonds, issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Co., par value, $100,000; market value	110,500·00
Accrued interest not yet due	1,200·45
Premium loans endorsed on policies	35,155·16
Office furniture at home and branch offices	2,104·30
Revenue stamps	1 09
Bills receivable	1,012·52
Deferred premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for year	22,913·56
	$228,146·98
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$2,116·67
Amount of losses reported to the company but not acted upon	2,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	7,230·14
Amount of all other claims against the company	14,537·32
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, as per the official valuation of the New York Insurance Department	102,892·00
	$128,776·13
Amount of cash premiums received	$66,150·03
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium indorsed with policies	26,883·58
Interest received from investments	8,336·14
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	* 7·36
	$101,377·11
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$880·42
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	42,155·87
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,162·72
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	29,572·53
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00
Amount of losses paid during the year	6,000·00
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	7,842·20

Branch Office, No. 430 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANCIS KEYSER,

6 24 stuth6t GENERAL AGENT.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW SHAPE STONE CHINA,

FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces......$20·20

ALSO,

Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	12·00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 ps	4·50
White French China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces	18·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.

Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH Street Wharf on SUNDAYS at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Megargee's wharf, Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' wharf, Whitehall, and Bordentown.

Returning—Leaves Bordentown at 4·30 o'clock P. M., Whitehall at 4·45, Florence, 5·15, Bristol at 5·45, Burlington at 6. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat "TWILIGHT" will make two trips every Sunday, leaving Chesnut Street Wharf at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., stopping at Megargee's Wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at all the above landings each way. Fare, 25 cents; excursion, 40 cents. 4 29 85m

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—THE steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 1¾, and MEGARGEE'S Wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion Tickets, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

REVENUE STAMPS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, and in any quantity, can be had at the principal depot for the sale of United States Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and at the branch office, No. 105 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Revenue stamps printed on checks, drafts, receipts, etc. Address all orders to Stamp Agency, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.
5 9m§ GEO. C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
m§ 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1. 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of	'70	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870		137,050
		$2,233,2—
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL......................................$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.........................$500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870........ 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$00,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397·89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870..................$128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Andenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

3 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses.* Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*
6 1thstu6m] MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
500,000 CURIOSITIES.
In the Lecture Room, the beautiful Drama,
SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
New Scenery. New Dramas produced.
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
LOOK OUT FOR "FOURTH" OF JULY!

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89. 6 6 lawtt

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871, for building a One and One Half (1½) Story Stone Lodge, at the Culpeper Court House (Va.) National Cemetery.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this office at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National Cemetery.

Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be received that does not conform to this requirement.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
6 14 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

WEST INDIA PRESERVED TAMARINDS.—50 kegs prime quality Martinique Tamarinds, just landed, for sale by DUNCAN & PORY,
6 21 6t No. 418 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

EVENING NEWSPAPERS.

VARIOUS circumstances have combined, of late years, to largely increase the circulation, influence, and attractiveness of evening newspapers. In Madrid the favorite daily newspaper makes its first and only appearance at about nine o'clock in the evening, full of the news of the very day it is printed, up to the latest possible moment, and it is hailed with delight in all social circles, the custom being to read it in the hours of leisure which immediately precede retirement. This system has not yet been established in the United States, but there is a constant tendency to gradually approach it. In this busy age few men have much time to read in the morning. Whether they are laborers, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, or bankers, they must hurry to their respective places of business, and devour the contents of morning journals at hurried intervals, casting a hasty glance over the various departments, but lacking time and opportunity to thoroughly examine any page or any complete set of articles. Late in the afternoon, after the work of the day is finished, as well as in the evening, after the last meal is consumed, there is always time for rest and reading, and for a thorough appreciation and enjoyment of any intellectual entertainment that may be provided. A gentleman very actively engaged in business in this city said to us recently that he could rarely afford to devote more than a few minutes of any morning hour to the perusal of morning journals, while in the evening he rarely failed to spend several hours in reading evening newspapers; and a fair parallel to his experience is furnished in hundreds of instances.

A moving cause of the increasing amount of favor and patronage bestowed upon evening newspapers is to be found in the large extent to which they anticipate news published in morning journals. It might, perhaps, have been said some years ago that evening newspapers were prone to be reprints of morning journals; but this state of affairs is now practically reversed. The edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH delivered by carriers does not go to press until nearly four o'clock P. M., and it embraces all the news of each day up to that period. This includes important proceedings before the courts, the prices of stocks, a record of local events, news received by mail from every quarter, together with a full supply of late telegraphic intelligence from every portion of the globe. When Congress is in session, nearly all its important proceedings are published on the day on which they transpire, and at all times we are enabled to give a comprehensive record of the exciting labors and incidents that have occurred during the working hours of each day to our readers before they retire to rest. This is not only true of all local, State, and National news, but especially true of foreign news. The difference in time between the Old and New Worlds tells in favor of the evening newspapers. We need not enlarge upon this point further than to state that we can receive by one o'clock P. M. an account of anything known in London up to six o'clock P. M. of a given day, and before we go to press every important event that has transpired in any part of Europe up to from six to eight o'clock P. M. of that day is communicated to our readers.

The full force of the statements made above can only be understood by those patrons of the editions of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH delivered by carriers who are also in the habit of reading one or more morning journals. They can estimate for themselves how large a proportion of the current news of every description is first brought to their notice by the contents of our columns. But if the whole reading public of Philadelphia thoroughly appreciated the extent to which the morning news is thus anticipated by the evening journals, tens of thousands of new patrons would be added to our already large list—not merely because the evening is the best time to read under the present social system, but because the latest and freshest news of the time is now supplied by evening newspapers.

THE LANAHAN CASE.

THE Methodist Book Concern scandal on Saturday reached a fresh stage of development in the removal of Dr. Lanahan from his position of Assistant Agent of the Book Committee, the vote being eleven in favor of removal and four against. This action on the part of the Book Committee may possibly enable the people who have had the control of the concern for so many years that they have probably learned to regard it as their private property to get rid of the troublesome Assistant Agent who persists in knowing where the money goes; but it will not convince the members of the Methodist Church who give their money for the support of their great publishing house, or the public at large, who have been looking on with amazement at the attempts to suppress Dr. Lanahan, that the concern is honestly managed. On the contrary, the total disregard for decency and justice displayed by the committee in the conduct of the trial and in its verdict will only confirm the opinion that Dr. Lanahan has told the truth, and nothing but the truth, in charging the management of the concern with fraud. During the trial Dr. Lanahan was not allowed any opportunity whatever to substantiate his charges, and the four members of the committee who voted against his removal were certainly correct in their declaration that to hear the evidence first and to depose afterwards, if necessary, would have been the course of justice and wisdom. The whole effort of the Book Committee and of the old managers of the Book Concern, however, has been to suppress the audacious Assistant Agent and to prevent any investigation into his charges; and thus far they have succeeded, but they have only damaged their own cause by doing so, for no one believes that if Dr. Lanahan's accusations had been false Dr. Carlton and his coadjutors would not have been eager to refute them in the only manner in which they can be refuted. Dr. Lanahan has tried by every means in his power to have such an investigation of the affairs of the Book Concern as will be satisfactory to the Methodist Church and to the public, and he has been baffled at every point. On Friday his application to the Supreme Court for an injunction on Dr. Carlton to give him access to the books was denied by the notorious Judge Barnard in a decision that is remarkable even for the famous judicial agent of the Erie ring. Judge Barnard abuses Dr. Lanahan in no measured terms for having made such charges and insinuations as he did against the management of the Book Concern. He asserts that these charges were made without proper evidence, and contends that it was a piece of impudence on his part to endeavor now to hunt up evidence to substantiate charges preferred in such a manner. Judge Barnard asks why Dr. Lanahan did not make his examination first, and then prefer his charges after he had obtained his evidence. The answer to this is very easy. Dr. Lanahan discovered plain evidences of fraud and mismanagement, but he was not allowed an opportunity to follow them up, and it was to compel the Senior Agent to show his hand that he demanded an investigation. It is certainly something novel in law that a crime must not be exposed until *all* the evidence is in the possession of the accuser; and one object of judicial investigation is to collect evidence that is unattainable by private individuals. Judge Barnard further contends that, as Dr. Lanahan was inferior and subordinate in position to Dr. Carlton, and wholly subject to his control and direction, he had no right to any books or papers that the Senior Agent did not choose to furnish him. Judge Barnard's decision may be according to law, but the reasons by which he seeks to support it will scarcely be accepted by the public as sufficient; and people will not impertinently ask whether he is in the pay of the Book Concern ring, as he is in that of the Erie ring and that of the Tammany ring, by which New York is ruled and plundered? Judge Barnard is a handy man for magnificent rogues to have on the bench, but his decisions are not usually of such a character as to inspire any great amount of confidence in the justice of such causes as he favors, and the wording of his decision against Dr. Lanahan's application for an injunction can only have the effect of increasing the public sympathy for that persecuted individual. The *Methodist* of last week hit the nail square on the head when it said:—"The attempt to expel Dr. Lanahan shows an evident wish to be rid of an inconvenient officer. If his statements as to the condition of the account books are unimpeachable, the Church will regard any errors of manner as 'the small dust of the balance' in comparison with the weightiness of the truths which he has discovered. All then turns upon the point: Are the books and accounts in a state of chaotic confusion? Are they unreliable records of the business?" Do they confirm previous charges of mismanagement and fraud? * * * If Dr. Lanahan's statements are true, there ought to be trouble. Some one ought to cry aloud and spare not. Dr. Lanahan must be confirmed or confuted on the main issue." The action of the Book Committee in removing Dr. Lanahan must be confirmed by the bishops before it can be carried into effect, and the public will await with interest the decision of the right reverend fathers of the Methodist Church, to see if they will declare upon the side of righteousness and justice or upon that of wickedness and fraud.

THERE is a little cloud of war, "no bigger than a man's hand," visible on the European horizon. The cable despatches inform us that the German Government has made or is about to make demands upon England for the possession of the insignificant and valueless island of Heligoland, near the coast of Holland, and that the English disinclination to sell or surrender may not improbably subject London to the fate of Paris, provided the English do not fight better than the French. As an offset to this, however, it may be stated that Lord Granville, a few days ago, declared positively that there was no controversy whatever with Germany on the subject of Heligoland, and that it was not likely either that England would be asked to part with the island or that she would part with it if asked. Heligoland by its geographical position belongs to Germany rather than to England, but it is certainly not worth going to war about, and it is very far from probable that the Germans will care to precipitate a contest with any nation just at present unless upon some very weighty pretext. It is, of course, impossible to tell how much truth there may be in the rumors about Heligoland, but it is scarcely likely that "The Battle of Dorking" is to be fought in the present year of grace, and the chances are that our equanimity will not be disturbed during the hot season of 1871 by the outbreak of another European war.

OBITUARY.

Commodore George S. Blake, U. S. N.

Commodore George S. Blake, United States Navy, died on Saturday at Longwood, near Boston, at the age of seventy years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed from that State April 23, 1811. He was commissioned lieutenant March 31, 1827, and in 1829 was attached to the West India Squadron. From 1831 to 1833 he was engaged in the survey of Narragansett Bay, and in 1834 he was stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. From 1837 to 1848 he was on coast survey duty, and in 1847-8 he was again at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. His commission as commander was dated February 27, 1847.

From 1850 to 1852 he was fleet captain of the Mediterranean Squadron, and from 1853 to 1855 he was attached to the Bureau of Construction. He was commissioned captain September 14th, 1855. In 1856-7 he was on special duty, and from 1858 to 1865 he was superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was commissioned commodore. From 1866 to 1869 he acted as lighthouse inspector.

SELLING OUT A BANK.

Sale of the Effects of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

This sale commenced, according to appointment, on the steps of the Custom House building yesterday morning. It was attended by many moneyed men and other interested parties from abroad, as well as by a large number of Richmond bankers, lawyers, and merchants. Bidding was quite spirited, and the prices brought for the claims were really very good, although they may have seemed small to the casual spectator. Thousands of dollars were frequently knocked down for as many cents, while in many cases the claims were sold for double the amount named on the face of the notes.

The largest sum realized by the sale of any one item was that for which the gold claim was knocked down. Just after the breaking up of the Southern Confederacy the United States Government seized $100,000 in gold belonging to the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia—money which had been taken away from Richmond by agents of those banks at the time of the evacuation of the city, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The seizure was made in Georgia, and the money, having been converted into about $130,000 in greenbacks, was deposited in the United States Treasury Department at Washington. Heretofore, all efforts for the restitution of the whole or any part of it have proved unavailing, but it was stated yesterday that a prominent lawyer of Washington had offered to collect it for 12 per cent. The share of the Farmers' Bank is, in round numbers, about $65,000. It was started at $1500, and was finally knocked down to Terry & Co. for $52,800. The purchasers seemed satisfied with the price paid.

The claims of the mother bank and of the branches at Petersburg, Charlottesville, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, and Danville were all disposed of, the best price being paid for the Winchester paper. Of the latter, a note for $900, with two endorsers, which fell due in 1861, was sold for $3000; another for $906 brought $2800; and still another, calling for $807, brought $1800. The Charlottesville and Petersburg claims also sold remarkably well, and those due the Fredericksburg branch, owing to peculiar circumstances, generally understood, seemed to be the least in demand.

ANOTHER FOSTER.

A Respectable Citizen Assaulted While Getting Out of a Broadway Stage.

About 9 o'clock last night, as Mr. Dewitt C. Lawrence, a banker in Wall street, was getting out of a Broadway stage, in front of the Grand Central Hotel, he was accosted by a notorious ruffian, named Edward T. Reily, who insisted that he should accompany him to a neighboring restaurant and join him in a drink. Mr. Lawrence, who had never seen the man before, of course refused and started to walk away, whereupon Reily caught hold of his coat-collar and began pushing him about in the liveliest manner possible. Mr. Lawrence struggled hard, and escaped from the ruffian's iron grasp, but did not succeed until after Reily had hit him a murderous blow on the forehead, cutting him severely. He then ran into the hotel, where he was met by Officer Drake, to whom he related the circumstances, and who immediately went and arrested Reily and conveyed him to the Central Office, where he was locked up. At first he was placed in one of the large, comfortable cells on the second floor, but no sooner had he been locked up than he turned to and broke all the furniture in the place. After this he was removed to a smaller and more secure cell in the basement, where he was left all night, and will this morning be taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs for examination.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NOTICES.

LINEN SACKS!	BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.	W. & B.
Linen Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Linen Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Duck Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Duck Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Duck Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Alpaca Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Alpaca Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Alpaca Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	Beautiful and Cheap.	W. & B.
Summer Suits.	Linen Dusters.	
Summer Suits.	Linen Dusters.	
Summer Suits.	Linen Dusters.	

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" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00.
" Duck Brown Pants, $2 00, $2·50; Vests, $1 50, $1 80.
50 to 75 per cent. below regular prices.

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A few pieces of REAL GOOD IRISH LINEN, suitable for Shirting or for Ladies' use, at 37½ cents per yard; regular price 50 cents.
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As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD, No. 1016 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.
FOUNTAINS, VASES,
STATUARY, RAILINGS,
IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,
STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK.
HYATT'S
PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,
Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. [6 15 1m

DRY GOODS.

EYRE AND LANDELL,
ARCH STREET,
AFTER A SUCCESSFUL SPRING TRADE, ARE NOW CLOSING THE REMAINS OF
SUMMER STOCK.
SILKS,
SUITS,
SACKS,
SASHES,
GLOVES,
LINENS,
SHAWLS,
Swisses,
Hernani,
Grenadines,
Handkerchiefs.
LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TRAVELLING SUPPLIED WITH EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN THE
DRY GOODS LINE.
6 17 smw 1m

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.
G. W. LEWIS,
GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
S. W. Corner 12th and MARKET,
ENTRANCE No. 1212.
This establishment is without a rival, being the leading house of the day.
WHOLESALE TO ALL.
N. B.—We will undersell the lowest estimate of any other establishment in the business.
6 22mwrp] S. W. corner TWELFTH and MARKET.

FURNITURE
AT COST.
A. BARLOW,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers his extensive stock of
FURNITURE
AT COST,
FOR CASH,
DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.
This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is of First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 6 20 10trp

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of W. BARNET LE VAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE H. BALL, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
W. BARNET LE VAN.
GEORGE H. BALL.
Philadelphia, June 22, 1871. 6 24 2t*

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE—SHOULD IT BE CONSUMMATED?

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

I have no expectation of being able "to storm Gibraltar with a pop-gun," no expectation, and but little hope that anything I can say will arrest what appears now to be almost an accomplished fact; as I conceive, the most disastrous fact possible, for the commercial interests of Philadelphia, the transfer to Jersey City of all the facilities of the great Pennsylvania Railroad for building up at our own wharves a great, an unlimited foreign trade, on the solid and immovable basis of the cheapest possible supply of the consumption of the world, with the vast, the unlimited export products of the great tributary West.

When this shall be consummated, let us ask that the name of that railroad be changed to "Jersey City, New York, and Great Western Railroad," and that the pile of buildings on Third and Fourth streets and Willing's alley be removed to some suitable location beyond our limits, where they shall not insult our citizens by a constant reminder of lost opportunities and false pretenses.

In order to place upon record these views, which I have personally urged as I have had opportunity, I have embodied, very inadequately and feebly, what I deem to be the true relations of this Camden and Amboy lease to the commercial interests *primarily*, and to all the interests *mediately*, whether manufacturing, mechanical, or vested, of this city. I throw them out tentatively, as a possible means of arousing the attention of business men and capitalists to a view of this matter not generally entertained, but capable, to my apprehension, of all but absolute demonstration. My first proposition is that all railroads, being institutions, artificial bodies, created by the State for public uses; endowed by the State under the exercises of its highest sovereign prerogative, that of *eminent domain*; with the vast privilege, the power to take to their own use private property, without the assent and against the will of its owner, are thereby made and constituted public corporations, having a dual responsibility, owing duties as well to the public as to their stockholders.

Second. The Pennsylvania Railroad was originally built from Philadelphia to Harrisburg by the State, and from Harrisburg to Pittsburg by capital, mostly Philadelphia capital, raised with great labor and exertion on the part of the citizens, and a heavy subscription to its stock by the city in its corporate capacity, when the *pecuniary* success of this, as of all other railroads, was by no means assured; and so built, as the directors in their last report officially acknowledged, to promote the trade and business of Philadelphia, and therefore the Pennsylvania Railroad is *peculiarly* a *public* institution of Philadelphia, and owes to it and to its business interests, besides (even before) its duty to its stockholders, a *peculiar* duty. If this is so, then the city government, with the citizens at large, have a *perfect moral right*, to interpose a positive prohibition against any arrangement of the directors of that corporation which shall have for its full development as a certain—even a probable—consequence, the infliction of lasting injury on the business, present or prospective, of this city, and any such arrangement should not be devolved upon the stockholders of that or any other road, and be determined by them by stock vote as a mere question of profit and loss.

Now let us apply these positions to this Camden and Amboy lease. The Pennsylvania Railroad has connections with New York through the New Jersey roads, both by way of Allentown and by the Junction Railroad, without touching our city proper. They now propose to absorb the New Jersey companies, and to switch off over them to New York all their heavy freight, at an expense of some two and a half or three millions per year, and to expend a sum of money at Harsimus Cove at which the United Companies have stood aghast and paralyzed, not less than five millions, and, beyond that, a sum to which no present limit can be set, for bringing the ground above water and building up there a vast depot, docks, etc., for the receiving and shipping of Western products.

Now this can be accomplished and made profitable only and just in proportion as it shall antagonize the commercial advancement and export trade of this city, to the promotion of which that corporation owes instead the devotion of its best energies and exertions.

THE OPPOSITE PICTURE.

If the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad would issue $5,000,000 of stock pledged to the improvement of the seventy acres of land owned by them—bought by them for the purpose, and *above water*—on the South Delaware front of our city, and would improve the same by suitable and sufficiently capacious docks, wharves, storehouses, and sidings, having previously extended their own road from West Philadelphia thereto; and would erect storehouses and an elevator of sufficient capacity and approved construction, and would thereby, and by *reliable* assurances, pledge themselves to a loyal and continuous devotion of the vast capacities of that road to the purpose of making Philadelphia, at whatever cost, THE ENTREPOT for the supply of the market of the world with the enormous and enormously increasing Southwestern, Western, and Northwestern products at the lowest cost possible, with reasonable profit to the road. The merchants and citizens of Philadelphia would, on instant notice, take such stock for such uses, and would demonstrate to the President and directors of that road that Philadelphia has "the money and the men to handle and to manage all they could bring to them," and would prove that the assertion of their late report that an outlet through New York is necessary for that purpose is not well founded; but that, giving them the produce, they will guarantee the men, the money, and also the ships to handle and to dispose of all they can bring to them, and as much more if offered from other sources. Merchandise commands ships, commands money, secures men.

Now let us put the whole matter into the form of a short preamble and a short resolution, which ought to regulate the determination and conduct of our city, Legislature, and our citizens:—

Whereas, This is the critical epoch in our commercial life, the turning-point when it is to be decided whether the powerful, the almost omnipotent energies of our own railroad shall be loyally and intelligently employed to the use of its proper masters, or shall be blindly and improvidently driven into the service of a rival community; when the question is to be decided, and decided for all time, whether Jersey City or the wharves of Philadelphia shall teem with the renewed life of a great foreign commerce, a commerce essential to the maintenance and proper extension of our manufacturing and mechanical prosperity; therefore

Resolved, That the City Councils and the citizens at large will energetically use all the power and influence they possess to prevent this suicidal transfer; and the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad be invoked by every consideration of duty and patriotism to reconsider and change their intention and withdraw their proposition before it is too late; and the business men and capitalists of the city that they earnestly examine the subject, and, if these views are correct, that they bestir themselves to prevent these unhappy results.

Since the above was written I perceive that resolutions in accordance with the views above expressed have been introduced into Common Council and referred to the Committee on Railroads. It is to be hoped and expected that Mr. Buzby, chairman of that committee, will give it early and efficient consideration. A. J. P.

CITY ITEMS.

St. James Hotel, Boston.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board Four Dollars per day.
Proprietor St. James Hotel, Boston.

Mr. William W. Cassidy, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

Burnett's Kalliston—The best cosmetic.

Insure from loss the capital you have within yourself that must perish at your death. Do it now in the "Equitable Life," while you have health. I. L. Register, General Agent, No. 432 Chesnut street.

Burnett's Cocoaine—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

Wickersham—Broadbent.—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. H. S. Batterson, at his residence, No. 1229 Arch street, Amos Wickersham to Sadie Broadbent, both of this city.

DIED.

Bradbury.—On the 24th inst., at her parents' residence, No. 1335 Franklin street, Mamie, only daughter of Samuel and Mary A. Bradbury, in the 13th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church of N. L., corner of Franklin and Thompson streets, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock precisely. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. *

Lewis.—Suddenly, on the 24th inst., after a brief illness, Elizabeth J. Lewis, wife of Thomas Lewis, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her husband, Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment on Thursday afternoon at Mount Hope Cemetery, Lancaster county. Leave depot Thirty-first and Market streets at 8 A. M. ***

Orton.—On Sunday, 25th inst., Estelle Rushing, infant daughter of James F. and the late Mary E. Orton, aged 5 months.

Funeral from the residence, of John Potts, Esq., No. 2106 Walden street, below Arch, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. *

Steen.—On the 23d inst., Maria, wife of Hugh J. Steen, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, near Paoli, Chester county, on Wednesday, June 28, at 10 o'clock.

Tyghe.—On the 25th inst., Francis Tyghe, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from his late residence, Salmon street, above Huntingdon.

Test.—On the [illegible] inst., Kate P. Wright, wife of Henry M. T[illegible], aged 32 years.

Funeral on Third-day, 27th inst., from the residence of her husband, No. 406 Hartman street, Camden, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Wyers.—On the 23d inst., W. F. Wyers, of West Chester.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. *

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA,
S.E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER $3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James [illegible],
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

John Wanamaker.

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE NUGENT.
ACTUARY,
JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.
5 19 fmw3m

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "Golden Wedding," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw§

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the "MERCHANTS' WAREHOUSING COMPANY," of Philadelphia, will be opened on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and at the UNION BANKING COMPANY'S OFFICE. Subscription will also be received by the undersigned.
JOSEPH H. LIVINGSTON, No. 34 South Front street.
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, No. 119 Walnut street.
ROBERT GRAY, Eighth and Vine streets.
JAMES D. WELSH, No. 415 Chesnut street.
M. E. McDOWELL, No. 39 North Water street.
S. WARNER YOUNG, No. 521 Marshall street.
STEPHEN N. WINSLOW, No. 241 Dock street.
WILLIAM McALEER, No. 223 Broad street.
T. HORACE BROWN, N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
JAMES B. COOPER, Chamber of Commerce.
6 24 3t

ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLICATIONS close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
The Transfer Books of these Companies will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened on July 8.
All assents to the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed. 6 24 10t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT. SWIMMING-SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES. OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING. PUPILS RECEIVED AT ALL TIMES. THE MOST TIMID PERSONS TAUGHT TO SWIM IN FROM 6 TO 10 LESSONS.
NOTICE.
On and after TO-DAY Season Tickets will be reduced thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
The Ladies' Classes will hereafter close at 1 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871.
The Natatorium will be open on the FOURTH OF JULY all day and evening for GENTLEMEN SWIMMERS ONLY, there being no Ladies' Classes nor lessons given on that day. [6 24 smws
For further particulars call or address the Proprietors, J. A. PAYNE & BROTHER.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 28th inst., and reopened on Thursday, July 20.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 17th of July next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 28th inst.
All payable at this office.
All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 21 wfm1m Treasurer.

IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, FACULTY OF ARTS.
The one hundred and fourteenth ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring Degrees in the different Faculties will be held at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, June 29, at 10 A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the city, Select and Common Councils, the candidates for the various degrees, the Alumni Association, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy at a quarter before ten. FRANCIS A. JACKSON
6 23 5t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.
THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO ANY OF THE COLLEGE CLASSES will be held on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock, in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES; and on WEDNESDAY, the 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock, in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS.
Students may enter to pursue the full course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or the full course for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, or any such partial course as the Faculty may sanction.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 23 4trp Secretary of the Faculty.

TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.
Understanding that reports have been circulated that I have withdrawn my name from the canvass I hereby authorize my friends to assert that I will, under all circumstances, be a candidate before the Convention, for the Democratic nomination for PROTHONOTARY of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
6 20 6t* Fifth Ward.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1871.
The interest due July 1 on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-house of, J. E. Ridgway, No. 56 S. Third street.
6 26 3t JOHN BULLOCK, Treasurer.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the WALLACE OIL COMPANY have this day declared their 21st Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 319 WALNUT Street.
JOHN K. WALLACE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1871. 1t*

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times.
BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen. wfm§]

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
invite attention to their large assortment o
GAS FIXTURES
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices
Lower than Ever Before Known.
6 5 1mrp

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 9 3 fmw§

SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b[illegible]h, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.
No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 208 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon
A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 12 tf

FOR RENT—THE LARGE STOREHOUSE No. 318 MARKET Street, completely furnished with counters and shelving. Apply on the premises. 6 20 6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
SAFES Best Quality AND Lowest Prices

MARVIN'S
SAFES Largest Assortment!

MARVIN'S
SAFES 721 CHESNUT St. (MASONIC HALL.
5 5 fmw6m

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b[illegible] WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING. REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE—A YOUTH WHO writes a good hand; wages $3 a week. Address, in handwriting of applicant, "Office Boy, Post Office Box 1876." 6 24 6t

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL
Is now open for the reception of guests.
Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address
EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engag Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BEIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
Capacity, 1200.
OPENS JUNE 24, 1871.
Terms:—$4·50 per day. $28·00 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY,
6 20 1m Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor.

NEW INLET HOUSE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to
ATLANTIC CITY
that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS
are now in operation.
McKIBBIN & McGRATH.
JERE McKIBBIN.
A. G. McGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid crequet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2·50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,
6 16 eod1m Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL AND THE OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.
GEORGE W. HINKLE,
6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour. 6 16 eod1m

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address
ROBERTSHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
J. KEIM,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 15 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16eod1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 10 1m M. C. BRODIE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUSE
The subscribers, for the past seven years, connected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, desire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.
Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 9·40 A. M., 12·40 P. M. and 10 P. M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.
Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars.
Terms—$3 per day.
SCOFIELD & BARRY,
PROPRIETORS.
C. N. SCOFIELD,
Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
N. B. BARRY,
Late Steward Continental Hotel,
6 9 2m Philadelphia.

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12·40 and 7·20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6·25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.
Fare.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8·30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.
Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY,
Renovo Hotel, Clinton county,
6 15 1m Pennsylvania.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— [6 10 24t

Half barrels (in mulberry wood),	20 gallons	.....	$5·00
" (steamed oak)	20 "	.....	3·00
Whole barrels "	40 "	.....	4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons		.....	2·00

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2m Proprietors.

BEESLEY'S POINT HOUSE, BEESLEY'S POINT, N. J.
This popular Sea-side Resort affords to those seeking health and pleasure the greatest privileges for gunning, fishing, boating, and still-water bathing to be found on the Jersey coast.
Also, a yacht is provided to carry guests to the surf, free of charge, for sea bathing.
SAMUEL PEACOCK, Proprietor.
Address Beesley's Point Post Office, Cape May county, N. J. 6 26 1m

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

HOTEL, CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK,
Is open for guests. Accommodations for 400. Gas, bells, and carpets in every room.
Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times.
6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING. NATIONAL HALL, CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Accommodation for 100.
A. P. COOK, Proprietress.
House 80 feet from the surf. 6 10 tf

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL COZZENS' DOCK, HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY CITY, IS NOW open for the reception of guests.
6 20 1m J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Treaty in the House of Lords—Baronet or Butcher?—Our National Defenses—Wanted, a United States Legation House—Recollections of Philadelphia—The Race to the Bar—Tourists in Paris, Etc., Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, June 13, 1871.

Earl Russell's motion, condemnatory of the retrospective liability clause in the Treaty of Washington, was discussed in the House of Lords last night, and, after a most animated debate, was negatived without a division. One service at least the motion has done us: we have heard the assailable points of the treaty sharply criticized and had all the pros and cons of the matter brought into the light of day. Lord Russell devoted most of his speech (as had been anticipated) to a detailed narrative of all the circumstances connected with the Alabama's escape. But his attack was definitely made—the Government has agreed to be judged by rules that it declares did not exist at the time when the acts complained of were done; and Lord Salisbury pressed the point with acrimonious force, pointing out with some truth the new burden that neutrals will henceforward have to bear, if they have to consider not only what international law is, but what this or that belligerent may think it ought to be. Earl Granville admitted his regret and disappointment—which, I may say parenthetically, are widely felt in the country—that our commissioners failed to obtain a recognition of the Fenian claims; "but," said he, "we did not press these claims, because, knowing that in the present state of parties it would be impossible to obtain from the United States a recognition of them, we had to consider whether we ought to destroy all the fruits of the High Commission, and allow a third failure to be the result of the negotiation." He ended with a few words in praise of the part taken in the treaty by General Schenck, who was present during the debate. All who spoke agreed that the fisheries clauses must be left to the Dominion Parliament's judgment.

Serious political discussion claims precedence in my letter, but you must not suppose that it is in fact the leading topic of conversation this week. No; "Baronet or Butcher?" is the one absorbing question that is debated daily in every place where men and women meet, from Notting Hill to Bloomsbury, and from Highgate to Belgravia. The claimant himself—for it is of course to the famous Tichborne Baronetcy claim that I allude—has now been for some days in the witness-box, where he is tried in the furnace of a cross-examination as penetrating, probably, as ever mortal had to bear. He has been accommodated with an easy-chair in the box in consideration of his six-and-twenty-stone weight, but the indulgence has not prevented his health from giving way so seriously as to have rendered frequent adjournments of the court necessary. The public interest in the case seems to grow with every day that it is prolonged. Never was a better subject for people to take sides upon, the issue being so simple:—Is the claimant Sir Roger Tichborne, or is he not?—and the arguments on both sides being, in appearance at any rate, pretty equally overwhelming. The only peaceable course seems to be to suspend one's judgment till all the evidence has been heard and the jurymen have given their verdict on it.

A great deal of grave talk about our national defenses has been excited by that able magazine article, "The Battle of Dorking," to which I have already called your attention. The author has preserved his *incog.* as yet with unusual success. Rumor hints him a young artillery officer, but his writing is surely that of a man who has seen a little service. Not a few military experts have promulgated the uncomfortable doctrine that 10,000 men, landed on our coast by surprise, might entrench themselves in three hours sufficiently to cover the disembarkation of the main body of an invading army. If this be so, it is at least advisable that we should assure ourselves without delay that any such landing by surprise is an impossibility, even though we may have good reason for holding that the discipline and shooting powers of our volunteers might be trusted against any enemy meeting them at Dorking or elsewhere.

Although we are shivering in overcoats and sealskins through the coldest and most windy June that has been known in England for many a long year, London is full to overflowing, and lodging-room in good hotels is almost as difficult to get as a seat in Parliament. The huge Langham, which, after going through the usual stage of driving its first owners into insolvency, seems to be paying its present proprietary fairly well, is making itself still huger by the erection of a new wing; and General Schenck has had to take refuge in the South Kensington Hotel, far away on the very outposts of Belgravia. Why does not Congress establish the American Legation in some permanent "local habitation" worthy of the great nation which it represents? It may be irrational, but it is none the less true, that we should all realize the presence and importance of the United Statees Minister among us much more vividly than we do if he had some well-known official headquarters in London.

In a lecture on his late visit to the States, delivered on Saturday, Tom Hughes spoke with enthusiasm of Philadelphia. The beauties of contrasted color afforded by the red brick and white marble houses and the lines and clumps of bright-foliaged trees in street and square have clearly taken a strong hold upon his recollection, and he talked of them with an appreciation that doubtless made the New Yorkers and Bostonites among his audience a trifle jealous. The railway system of the West, the general interest in newspapers, and freedom at the same time from slavery to leading articles, and the Massachusetts liquor laws, formed the principal topics of the lecture.

The legal papers are aghast and melancholy at the contemplation of the sanguine crowds of educated young men that are thronging into both branches of the profession. For every morsel of work that wants doing there are a dozen competent heads disengaged and ready. What reasonable chance, then, can any average man be taken to have who is called to the bar or admitted an attorney nowadays? The real answer to this is that a great majority of our young barristers, at any rate, do not, as a matter of fact, look to making their bread by their profession. They are "called" either because they are destined to be country gentlemen and J. P.'s, and think a little law may be useful to them in that position, or because they want the excuse of a nominal profession to dignify a butterfly existence, or because they like the social stamp which is still supposed to be set on every one who can call himself barrister-at-law, or, *pour passer le temps*, before they have really fixed on their life-work. Barely a tithe, probably, of those who figure in our law list are actual practitioners of law. Still, among the workers there is admittedly an amount of overcrowding which is every day sending the weakest to the wall. But the evil, if it be one, is an evil which must in the nature of things cure itself.

It is not unnatural that such of the Parisians as are not hotel-keepers should look with eyes of disfavor upon the swarms of foreigners who are every day crowding curiously into the mutilated city. But the morbid feeling which delights in those horribly graphic narratives which special correspondents have lately made so common is not to be checked by any fears of inflicting mere sentimental wounds, and thousands will take long journeys to Paris to see the traces of a barricade and peer into the gutted Tuileries. We are no worse and no better than our neighbors in this matter, I take it; but it is not every nation that has its Messrs. Look and Gaze to proclaim the ruins of Paris as a new and attractive field for gaping tourists, and to enlarge methodically upon the safety and desirability of the trip.

The author of "Dame Europa" has committed literary suicide by publishing a novel, "Tom Pippin's Wedding," which for self-complacent silliness will not soon be matched.

TEMPLAR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due July 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city.
The transfer books will be closed for one month from the 15th inst.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1871. [6 17 1m
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.
ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Sec. of State.
FRANCIS B. BOND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
The Interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia.
The Interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only.
6 17 30t NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

☞ STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1871.
The interest which will become due upon Stock of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July, 1871, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive of July, proximo.
ERASTUS N. BATES,
6 17 1m State Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ JOUVEN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LUMBER

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

LUMBERMEN AND CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION.—Two SAW MILLS, complete establishments, with 1000 square miles well-timbered land in lower St. Lawrence, for sale. Terms easy. CARRAY & ROUTH, Lumber Commission Merchants, Montreal and Quebec. GEORGE E. COOK & CO., No. 49 Wall street, New York, where plans can be seen. 6 17 1m

ALBANY WALNUT, PINE, POPLAR, CHAIR and Settee Plank, Ash, Bass, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut, Maple, White Cedar, Fencing, Shelving, Flooring, Counter Tops, and Cutting Boards. E. B. McCLEES' Lumber Yard,
6 21 6m No. 324 North WHARVES.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes,

The First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad COMPANY.

They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.
Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.
The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the Northwest, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.
Holders of U. S. Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their interest income nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30s.
All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange, free of express charges, at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., will be furnished on application to any agent for the loan, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, or Washington,
3 27mwf3m

A STATE BOND AND RAILROAD MORTGAGE BOTH IN ONE.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $15,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.
The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.
Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

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And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 20 mthslm

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.
Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.
We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.
Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,
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7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.
This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.
Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

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A RELIABLE Sale Home Investment.

THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds.

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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

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MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE

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FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors

Is now called to the

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OF THE

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

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The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.
They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.
They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.
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Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.
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Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
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BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

On a Completed Road, Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.
Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

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For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.
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Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.
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CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.
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The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
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Plain and Galvanized Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

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FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

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Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

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Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1870.

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"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
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ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER is NOW COMPLETE, IN
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

WHY THE GERMANS HATED THE FRENCH.

"Cornelius O'Dowd," in the May number of *Blackwood*, attributes the success of the Germans, in the late struggle with France, to certain social reasons, as follows:—

"In the air of refinement he (the Frenchman) knew how to throw over vice, in that mock civilization he could impart to every step of wickedness, he contrived to stamp the more homely habits of other nations with the impress of an inveterate vulgarity; and it was very hard not to feel that, in passing out of France into Germany, you were descending from the drawing-room to the servants' hall. * * * It was this contrast—a contrast that Frenchmen took care should be palpably felt by all Europe—that wounded Germany to the quick. It was that daily sarcasm on their social inferiority they could neither endure nor forgive. Jena, and Magdeburg, and even Berlin, in the hands of the Frenchman, might, after long lapse of years, be pardoned. The insults of the first empire were, in a measure, forgotten; but the same grievance which weighs so heavily with the Americans in regard to ourselves stimulated the Germans against the French. There was a social disparagement, a perpetual sneer, at their ways and habits, and a tone of insolent compassion at their supposed deficiencies, actually intolerable. It was in this way that Count Bismarck utilized the imaginary insult to the king at Ems, and proclaimed M. Benedetti's impertinence throughout the Vaterland.

"It was this sentiment, cleverly culti-vated and ingeniously disseminated, that gave the whole spirit to the war, and armed the Germans with an amount of rancor and bitterness not to be expected from their national character. To this was owing the irresistible determination against which French impetuosity broke and scattered like a wave against a rock; and without this the Red Prince might have written scores of pamphlets 'How to fight the French' in vain. It was in wounded national sentiment lay the stronghold of those hosts who crossed the Rhine, resolving never to recross it except as conquerors. As for the French, they no more expected this character of onslaught than they were able to explain it. That these same landwehr, whom they had been taught to believe only a homely peasantry, could storm the heights of Spichern, or withstand the attack of five times their number, as at Gravelotte, was simply incredible. The personal slight—for it had become such—made each soldier a sworn enemy to France; and here was an element of combativeness that discipline could not invent, or Count Moltke imagine. This was then the 'cohesion' which we all admired, and this that indomitable doggedness which we fancied had been manufactured by drill."

If "O'Dowd" has somewhat overstated his argument, we still believe that it contains a large measure of truth. It may be questioned whether social motives in great historical movements are ever sufficiently measured or understood by historians and chroniclers. Take our own Revolution. The colonists were continually nettled and stung by the arrogance and airs of superiority of the full-born Britisher; and, in the army, every officer of colonial birth not only suffered in the way of promotion on account of his birth, but was ceaselessly an object of disparagement and contempt at the hands of those who were his official equals, and very often his inferiors in intelligence and cultivation. As an instance of the injustice which colonial soldiers suffered at the hands of the regulars, it may be mentioned that in the British accounts of the defeat of Braddock, George Washington's name was never mentioned. Great principles are powerful levers, no one will deny; but the wounds of pride, the bitterness of personal resentment, the stings of injustice or contumely suffered, often become the springs that unite and move men to passionate deeds, which are aided and justified by higher motives.

A HISTORICAL INN.

Of historical London taverns, the Blue Boar, in Holborn, is remarkable as the scene of a curious passage in the life of Charles I.

A secret compact is said to have been entered into, between Charles on the one side, and Cromwell and Ireton on the other, by which the king guaranteed to Ireton the Lieutenancy of Ireland, and to Cromwell the Garter, ten thousand pounds a year, and the earldom of Essex, on condition of their restoring him to liberty and power. His spirited consort, Henrietta Maria, who was then in France, wrote to reproach him for these unworthy concessions. Her letter is said to have been intercepted by Cromwell and Ireton, who, having informed themselves of its contents, forwarded it to the unsuspecting monarch, whose reply they anxiously awaited, and also in due time intercepted.

The proofs which it contained of Charles' insincerity are said to have sealed the King's fate. So far, he said, was it from his intention to keep faith with "the rogues," that in due time, "instead of a silken garter, they should be fitted with a hempen cord." "The letter," said Cromwell, "was sewn up in the skirt of a saddle, and the bearer of it was to come with the saddle upon his head, about 10 of the clock that night, to the Blue Boar Inn, in Holborn, for there he was to take horse, and go to Dover with it. This messenger knew nothing of the letter in the saddle, but some persons in Dover did. We (Cromwell and Ireton) were at Windsor; and immediately Ireton and I resolved to take one trusty fellow with us, and, with troopers' habits, to go to the inn in Holborn; which accordingly we did, and set our man at the gate of the inn, where the wicket only was open to let people in and out. Our man was to give us notice when any person came there with a saddle; while we, in the disguise of common troopers, called for cans of beer, and continued drinking till about ten o'clock; the sentinel at the gate then gave notice that the man with the saddle was come in. Upon this we immediately arose; and as the man was leading out his horse saddled, came up to him with drawn swords, and told him that we were to search all that went in and out there; but as he looked like an honest man, we would only search his saddle, and so dismiss him. Upon that we ungirt the saddle, and carried it into the stall where we had been drinking, and left the horseman without sentinel; then ripping up one of the skirts of the saddle, we there found the letter of which we had been informed; and having got it into our own hands, we delivered the saddle again to the man, telling him he was an honest man, and bidding him go about his business. The man, not knowing what had been done, went away to Dover." This singular story must doubtless be received with caution. Nevertheless, that such a letter, in the handwriting of Charles I, was intercepted either by Cromwell or by his emissaries, there exist reasonable grounds for believing. Lord Oxford, in fact, assured Lord Bolingbroke that he had read it, and offered for it no less a sum than five hundred pounds.

—Love makes queer combinations. In Covington, Ky., the mother of a young girl recently murdered there is about to marry the father of the youth accused of killing her.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.
At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.
The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 a. m. (accommodation), for Fort Washington.
7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.
2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.
4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.
Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.
Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.
Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
To Pottstown	5·15 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottstown	9·15 A. M.
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets,
For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.
Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.
For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.
Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.
Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 4·05 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·35 p. m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 11 p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05 m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., ·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·49 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.
For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.
Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.
Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave—
Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·32 A. M.
On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows, from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry):—

8·15 a. m.,	Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', Vineland, Millville, and Way Stations.
11·45 a. m.,	Woodbury accommodation.
3·15 p. m.,	Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and Way Stations below Glassboro'.
3·30 p. m.,	Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', and Way Stations.
5·30 p. m.	Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro', Clayton, Swedesboro', and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN for Cape May leaves Philadelphia 7·30 a. m.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 m.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·20 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
" " Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.
Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.
Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.
Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.
Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.
Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.

On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6½ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.
May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certifiates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.
Steam and Hot-water Heating,
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.
Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to ventilation.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,
on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.
Also,
WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,
of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.
Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.
The latest improvements, and the best in the market.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
Inspector.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the sam weight of indigo. 8 28 tuths3m

ESTABLISHED 1844.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 cod5 Opposite Girard Bank.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAXON GREEN.
is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
June 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
THIRTEENTH (North), No. 1613—Genteel Dwelling.
FEDERAL, No. 608—Genteel Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, near MILLER, Mt. Airy—Large Residence, known as "Miller's Boarding-house," and two Desirable Cottages.
KINGSESSING AVENUE—Modern Dwelling.
CHESTER COUNTY, Pa.—Valuable Warehouse.
DARBY ROAD—Stone Warehouse.
PERKIOMEN TURNPIKE and SUNSET AVENUE—Five very desirable adjoining Lots.
PASSYUNK ROAD, Nos. 1128 and 1130—Four Stores and Dwellings.
FITZWATER, No. 910—Genteel Dwelling.
BROAD and RODMAN, Northeast corner—Valuable Lot.
SOUTH WHARVES, No. 116—Four-story Brick Store, two fronts.
TWENTY-THIRD, above Race—Two Desirable Lots.
GROUND-RENTS—$84, $72, $60, $60, $60, $36, $36, $36, $36, $36 a year.
SECOND (North), No. 914—Store and Dwelling.
AMBER, No. 1928—Genteel Dwelling.
OGDEN, Nos. 1617 and 1619—Genteel Dwellings.
EMERALD, No. 2118—Genteel Dwelling.
TWENTY-SIXTH and CALLOWHILL, N. E. Corner—Tavern, Stores, Dwellings, and large Lot.
TWELFTH, No. 1815 (South)—Two-story Dwelling.
ELLSWORTH, west of Twenty-third—Genteel Dwelling.
MIFFLIN, No. 1113—Two-story Dwelling.
CHELTEN AVENUE, COULTER STREET, SCHOOL STREET, TOWNSHIP LINE ROAD, ETC.—Valuable Lots.
NINETEENTH (North), No. 1222—Brick Bakery.
2 shares Bridesburg Land Co.
45 shares National Bank of the Republic.
20 shares Empire Transportation Co.
13,000 Philada. and Erie R. R. Bonds.
Pew No. 15 Tenth Presbyterian Church.
40 shares United Firemen's Insurance.
Catalogues now ready. 6 23 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 2210 Wallace street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT WARDROBE, PARLOR, Chamber, Sitting, and Dining-room Furniture, Velvet, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets, Etc. Etc.
On Tuesday morning,
June 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2210 Wallace street, will be sold by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut hair-cloth parlor suit, centre tables, extension table, cane-seat chairs, walnut chamber suit, wardrobe, lounge, library table, hair and husk mattresses, velvet, tapestry, and ingrain carpets, etc. etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 1t

Sale in West Philadelphia.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Wednesday morning,
June 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 322 North Thirty-second street (first house below Baring street), will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture. 6 26 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CLOSING SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 27, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 6 21 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
June 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 23 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LARGE SALE STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL Flowers, Dry Goods, Balmoral Skirts, Linen Goods, Overshirts, Overalls, Suspenders, Hosiery, Neckties, Cutlery, etc.
On Tuesday morning,
June 27, at 10 o'clock.
STRAW HATS.
At 11 o'clock, peremptory sale Men's and Boys' Straw and California Hats, Caps, etc., comprising stock of a retailer. 6 24 2t

CLOSING SALE 800 CASES CITY AND EASTERN MADE BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Wednesday morning,
June 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit; also, 25 dozen Children's fine city made shoes; also, invoice 50 cases Men's and Boys' Hats; also, 300 fine Folio Trunks.
The attention of buyers is called to our closing sale of Boots and Shoes, in which will be found a large and desirable assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine city made Shoes. 6 24 3t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street,
New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc. Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 12

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the best Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TROUBLE.

The Paid Fire Department vs. The Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph—Rowdyism at Fires—The Cause of Delays.

On Saturday last we published a local item to the effect that three men had been arrested at the fire at Richmond and Norris streets for hurling bricks and interfering with the operations of the new Fire Department. This, together with repeated charges against the new department of delay in getting on the fire-ground, induced the commissioners on Saturday afternoon to hold a special meeting in order to inquire into the matter.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF ENGINEER JOHNSON.

President Laudenslager occupied the chair. The Chief Engineer was called, and made a statement to the effect that, on Friday night at the fire, the department was almost paralyzed through the interference of a gang of organized roughs. "I myself," said Mr. Johnson, "had to fight with a party of them to obtain possession of a line of hose, and when I obtained control of it, in a short time I found the supply of water shut off. I followed up the line of hose, when I found that the hose had been detached, thereby preventing the flow of water to the fire. The disorderly persons seemed to have full control of the fire-ground, and I repeatedly implored the police officers to clear the ground, but we received very little satisfaction, as the roughs did not seem to fear the officers. I would also state that I struck box No. 73 on a second alarm, as I wished the services of additional companies, and upon inquiry in the telegraph office they say they received no alarm on the second signal, consequently the additional companies did not come upon the ground.

"I have seen symptoms of a disposition to obstruct and interfere with us at nearly every fire within the city limits. On Friday evening it was with great difficulty that I could make my way through the crowd to the fire, and was repeatedly insulted. There was an excellent opportunity to exclude the crowd from the vinity of the fire. I asked the police to clear the ground, but with little avail. I have, according to law, the control of the fire ground. The efforts of my men were almost paralyzed by the overbearing and threatening crowd of roughs. Assistant Humphries was interfered with by outsiders. I requested the police officers to arrest these men, but they did not do so."

Numerous questions were put to the Chief. He stated that the cause of delay in getting to fires is mainly owing to the lateness with which the alarm is sent, either on the part of the police or the telegraph. "The men are quick in hitching up. The average time is 30 seconds. One of the papers said that the department was late at the fire at Richmond and Norris streets, but I know that on the telegraphic alarm it was very quick. There is a lack of sympathy with the department."

President Laudenslager stated that he had seen the Mayor, and was informed by that magistrate that he had issued orders daily, but they are unattended to.

The board, after deciding to take active measures, adjourned.

SPORTING.

Yacht Race To-day on the Delaware.

Under the auspices of the Cooper's Point Yacht Club a regatta commenced this morning, at 10 o'clock, on the Delaware. Seven classes of yachts, ranging in length from 16 to 60 feet, participated for prizes valued from $50 to $125 each. The scene in the vicinity of the starting-point, off Cooper's Point, was brilliant—no less than 150 yachts of all descriptions were floating lazily upon the unruffled surface of the Delaware. The calm disconcerted the lovers of the sport, but a few faint puffs from the northwest, followed by a brisk breeze, restored their hopes and filled the sails of the graceful vessels, careening them to their gunwales. At 10 o'clock, when the yachts had taken up their position, allotted them according to their size and class, the signal was given, their fastenings cast off, and they shot quickly down the river amid the shouts and huzzas of thousands of people who lined the banks. The race is to Chester Island buoy, around, and up to the starting-point. Some of the vessels entered are the following:—

Restless, 33 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
R. L. West, 28 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
William Dill, 26 feet in length, owned by Dill & Mayberry.
Cone, 26 feet in length, owned by John R. Praul.
Filter, 21 feet in length, owned by Thomas Woods.
D. L. Walker, 20 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
Samuel Archer, 19 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
R. G. Wilkins, 19 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
Curlew, 18 feet in length, owned by Watson.
Ganetter, 17 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
George McGin, 17 feet in length, owned by George McGin & Co.
Alice, 17 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
James V. Henderson, 16 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
John Mayberry, 16 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
S. A. Wood, 16 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
George Moore, 16 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
Flirt, 16 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
H. Clay Funk, 16 feet in length, owned by Champion Boat.
Marianna, 15 feet in length, owned by Captain Stone.
Dauntless, 15 feet in length, owned by Captain Weaver.
Charlie, 15 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
Dew Drop, 15 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
E. F. Fordy, 15 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.
H. H. Coolidge, 17 feet in length, owned by R. G. Wilkins.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS. — This evening, between 6 and 8 o'clock, our Democratic citizens will assemble at the various precinct-houses and elect by ballot one person to serve as judge and two persons to serve as inspectors of primary elections (each person to vote for one inspector for the ensuing year). There will also, at the same time and place, be elected three persons to represent each respective division in a Ward Convention to be called the "Ward Delegate Convention," and three persons to represent each division in a Ward Convention to be called the "Ward Nominating Convention," and in addition to these, two representative delegates are to be chosen in each division, and in some of the wards one senatorial and one surveyor's delegate will be voted for.

HORRIBLE. — A woman aged about thirty years, giving the name of Johanna Clark, was found, during the violent thunder gust of Saturday night, drunk, lying on the broad of her back in Chesnut street. In her arms she had a child with not a stitch of clothing on but a pair of shoes. She and the babe were taken to the Central Station and cared for.

ANOTHER GOUGE.—A thief, some six weeks ago, gained, by an ingenious lie, the confidence of Mr. James Dehan, living at No. 813 North Sixteenth street. He was admitted to the house, and, watching his chances, one day last week he decamped with $58 belonging to Mrs. Dehen. He has not since been heard from.

COAL OIL AGAIN.—A coal-oil lamp last night exploded, and set fire to the clothing and burned Mrs. Sarah Newman, living at the rear of No. 339 New Market street. The unfortunate woman was horribly burned. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The probabilities are that she will not recover.

FELL DEAD.—Frederick Schaeffer, aged 65 years, living at No. 329 St. John street, fell dead this morning at seven o'clock at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets. He was in perfect health when he left home. The body is at the Morgue, awaiting an inquest by the Coroner.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—This afternoon both branches of Councils met in joint convention and elected William H. Taggart Coal Inspector, under the provisions of an act passed by the recent Legislature.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The List of Students Admitted to the Central High School To-day.

The following-named applicants, having passed the required examination, were to-day admitted to the Boys' High School:—

Ward.	Name.	School.
1.	C. R. Ulmer	Weccacoe.
	J. R. Hartley	"
2.	G. W. Micke	"
	E. G. Crap	G. W. Nebinger.
	F. W. Simpers	"
	C. E. Shaw	"
	J. C. Smith	"
3.	F. Lauers	"
	H. Hall	Mount Vernon.
	J. J. O'Rourke	"
	F. Newlin	"
	C. Paxton	"
	J. E. Pohl	"
	J. Farrar	"
4.	J. W. King	Ringgold.
	A. J. Newgarden	"
	W. A. Mercer	"
	J. J. Meany	"
	F. R. Read	"
5.	C. Bellak	Southeast.
	E. Rosis	"
	W. Thomson	"
	C. Williams	"
6.	J. Bacon	Northeast.
	W. McFarland	"
	B. Kiernan	"
	H. Neall	"
	A. Levi	"
7.	E. Mason	Southwest.
	T. McConnell	"
	A. B. Johnsten	"
	M. Sweney	"
	J. McWilliams	"
8.	J. W. Van Osten	Locust Street.
	D. Rosenthal	"
	G. Turner, Jr.	"
	C. Z. Hoyt	"
	R. Rutherford, Jr.	"
9.	A. J. Bushong	Keystone.
	W. Barrett	"
	G. F. Robbins	"
	A. Long	"
	M. Creswell	"
10.	C. C. Davis	Northwest.
	W. R. Knipe	"
	G. E. Kirkpatrick	"
	A. M. Klein	"
	R. B. Chipman	"
11.	F. J. Baker	Northern Liberties.
	J. Cain	"
	H. R. Miller	"
	E. Goldman	"
	W. H. Webster	"
13.	W. Redheffer	Wyoming.
	M. Dannenbaum	"
	H. S. Hopper	"
	S. H. Day	"
	G. Greenwa'd	"
14.	D. L. Snyder	Hancock.
	J. H. Bensel	"
	S. Gavitt	"
	T. B. Ebert	"
	W. R. Greis	"
	W. R. King	"
	J. Gardner	Monroe.
	S. W. Davis	"
	G. Quein	"
	E. Boyle	"
	A. Adams	"
15.	R. N. Sumner	Lincoln.
	C. Bartlett	"
	W. R. Estlack	"
	W. C. Gilmore	"
	J. D. Smith	"
	J. Widmer	"
16.	L. Laudaner	Jefferson.
	E. R. Boyer	"
	G. B. Bunn	"
	R. Straube	"
	L. R. Paxton	"
	T. Greenewald	"
17.	W. W. McKenney	J. R. Ludlow.
	P. J. Mallon	"
	J. D. Moffet	"
	H. C. Clark	"
	J. B. Friel	"
18.	E. Z. Moyer	Vaughan.
	J. D. Simon	"
	J. K. Gormley	"
	H. M. Christian	"
	R. Fullerton	"
	H. R. Hacker	"
19.	J. Frick	Price.
	G. Wilkinson	"
	J. Wilkinson	"
	M. Moran	"
	J. B. Nevins	"
20.	R. McKay	Park Avenue.
	L. Snowden	"
	C. A. Michener	"
	D. C. Merklee	"
	F. A. Hartranft	"
	H. A. Illman	"
	R. Cooper	Rutledge.
	E. Schnider	"
	H. Greene	"
21.	H. N. Ubler	Manayunk.
	H. A. Reneke	Levering.
22.	B. W. Griffiths	Elwood.
	F. Engle	Olney.
	J. Ryan	Chesnut Hill.
	R. A. Groove	Rittenhouse.
	A. C. McCalla	"
	D. S. Beale	"
	S. B. Maxwell	"
23.	J. N. Landenberg	Holmesburg.
	G. W. Shock	Marshall.
	J. B. Williams	"
	R. E. Wright	"
	C. Guckes	"
24.	Lewis M. Suppiee	Hestonville.
	F. Crock	Belmont.
	A. Wilkinson	"
	F. Bartlett	"
	C. Wilkinson	"
	J. R. Seltzer	"
25.	H. C. Yonker	Irving.
	J. Wurtz	"
	R. H. Culbertson	Enterprise.
	E. G. Idell	G. B. McClellan.
26.	J. J. Duffy	E. M. Stanton.
	J. Devine	"
	T. P. McKeever	"
	J. J. Lindsay	"
	J. H. Barr	"
27.	C. Pike	Newton.
	J. F. Miller	"
	W. P. Brown	"
	W. C. Newell	"
28.	S. J. Marley	Forest.
	W. F. Lafferty	Glenwood.
29.	L. Gibberson	Reynolds.
	G. F. Davis	"
	D. Guggenheim	"
	Total	144

SERIOUS CHARGE.

An Officer of the Sixth District in Trouble.

James Manghan, a police officer of the Sixth district, was this morning held in $1000 bail by Alderman Beitler on a charge preferred by James Robinson, who in his testimony stated that on Saturday night, the 17th instant, he and a friend named McFalls were standing on Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, when Manghan and another man came along.

They were both drunk, and Manghan was in citizen's clothes. McFalls made a remark to the effect that "You won't arrest Patton in these clothes, will you?" To which Manghan made a reply that he would arrest McFalls, and with this remark he seized the latter. The witness then remonstrated at the rough way in which his friend, who was a cripple, was handled.

The policeman then dropped McFalls and seized Robinson, who of course objected to be taken, as he was not aware that he had in the slightest degree violated any law. Robinson was clubbed, blackjacked, dragged to the station house and while there he was choked, as he alleges, by the drunken policeman. The next morning, Sunday, he was taken before Alderman Jones and discharged on bail being entered.

He was only out of the station house for a short time when he was rearrested, lodged in the station house, and kept there without a hearing until Monday afternoon at half-past two, when he was released. He sought to ascertain on what charge he had been locked up, but all the information that was given him was that he was accused of being a fugitive from justice at Baltimore.

OWNER WANTED.—Lieutenant McLees, of the Frankford police, reports that there is now in his station house, awaiting an owner, a lot of door-knobs, keys, latches, door-bolts, and a quantity of japanned hat and coat hooks, which were found wrapped up in a bed quilt in Pross' woods, near Frankford, on Thursday night last. A newspaper wrapped around some of the goods had written on its margin the name of "J. H. Tombleson."

THE STORM OF SATURDAY NIGHT.—During the heavy gale of Saturday night the roof of the dwelling at the western end of Harrison's Row, on Richmond street, above Wheat Sheaf lane, was blown off, and the house, which is not occupied, completely saturated with water.

A large sycamore tree adjoining the dwelling of Mr. Clark, at Bustleton, was struck by lightning and shivered to pieces. In its fall it narrowly missed the house.

THE PORT WARDENS.

An Explanation of the Recent Act of the Legislature Compelling the Reporting of all Arrivals.

At noon to-day a special meeting of the Board of Port Wardens was held at No. 115 Walnut street, E. Hooper Jeffries, president, in the chair.

After the reading of the "supplement to the Port Wardens bill," passed at the recent session of the Legislature, General Gideon Clark moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft an explanatory preamble and resolutions. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Clark, Morris, and Cramp as that committee, who then retired and soon reported the following:—

Whereas, The following has passed both branches of the Legislature and has been signed by the Governor, to wit:—"That all vessels over seventy-five tons burden shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival at the port of Philadelphia, report and register at the office of the Board of Wardens for said port, and all proceedings for neglect to obey harbor regulations as at present existing shall be held before any Justice of the Peace or Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and the proceedings for the enforcement of penalties in all cases shall be commenced by capias."

Therefore this is to inform the public that this law gives the board no additional authority, but enables them more effectually to carry out existing laws. Since the creation of the board all vessels have been required by law to report, but for the last two years, owing to our defective laws, nearly all coastwise vessels refused to report. By the operation of this law the board will be enabled to give daily a full and reliable report of the arrivals and departures at our port, and obtain for the use of the public the complete commercial statistics of Philadelphia. This has long been felt a want, and numerous commercial gentlemen have requested the board to take such action as would place Philadelphia in the same position as New York, Boston, and Baltimore. When, last year, the National Government asked the board for the commercial statistics of Philadelphia, it was impossible to furnish accurate information; and daily inquiries are made at this office for the tonnage, draft of water, or location of some vessels of which we possess no registry. Under the old law, when vessels refused to obey harbor regulations, the remedy was by warrant, which generally took eight or ten days before a hearing, during which time the vessel left port. This law compels an immediate hearing, so that if one vessel is incommoding another, or will not move to let her out of her berth, or will not rig in her jibboom, or, having been six days at a wharf, will not go outside, this bill will give an effectual and immediate remedy. This bill imposes no new fees, and excludes all barges and small craft; and the board will make arrangements whereby captains will not be inconvenienced by reporting. Again, last year several vessels escaped Quarantine with fever, and were some time in the city before discovery. Had this law been in force then, these vessels would have been sent back immediately.

It will thus be seen that this bill is intended to enable the Board of Wardens to enforce the police and sanitary laws of the port and to obtain valuable commercial statistics, and will be in no sense a restriction on commerce.

The board gave their assent to this document and then adjourned.

A CONJUROR.

New Branch of Medical Art—How the Thing Works.

The days of ignorant superstition and juggling sharpers have not passed yet. A German woman living in Charlotte street, above Canal, has a sick child. On last Saturday afternoon a German named Fergus went to the lady and said that he could cure the infant.

Said the glib-tongued rascal to the lady:—

"You see, madame, I am a physician from Germany. I practice a peculiar kind of medicine. I cure by the charm known as 'nervous sympathy.' Don't be drugging your child with your infernal allopathic stuff, but leave the child to me, and I warrant it will be on its legs in short order." And thus he went on at this voluble rate to a great extent.

The bait was gulped down, and the child was produced for the "nervous sympathy" practice. Fergus commenced operations by drawing from his pocket a small vial, which he tasted himself and then gave some to the infant. He then asked for a two-dollar bill. This was produced. He laid it upon the table, sprinkled it with the mysterious liquid, folded it up, and handed it back again to the mother. All this time he was muttering and mumbling like a lunatic.

He then went out, and said he would return in half an hour. Prompt to his promise, Fergus appeared again, and recommenced the "nervous sympathy" operations. He asked the woman her age, and her husband's age, and when he came into the country, and a host of other questions. He finally got down to business, and plumply put the questions—"Have you any money about the house? How much? What kind of money is it, and where is it?" During this time he was still keeping up the domestic incantation scene, muttering, crossing himself, and all manner of strange motions and sounds. The woman said she had $40 in greenbacks. She was desired to bring it down stairs and lay it upon the settee. She did so. Out came the little bottle again, and the cash was sprinkled as before.

Handing the bottle to the woman, he said, "Here, take this up stairs and sprinkle the child." She complied with this request also. She went up stairs, leaving the cash on the settee, and when she returned Fergus and the money were gone! Fortunately the swindler was arrested yesterday. He was taken before Alderman Riddle and is now in Moyamensing.

PONTIFICAL CELEBRATION.—The coronation of his Holiness Pope Pius IX was celebrated in St. Augustine's Church, Fourth street, near Vine, yesterday, with solemn ceremonies. Rev. Father Stanton celebrated mass, and the choir, under the direction of H. G. Thunder, sang Scherbauer's Grand Mass in the most effective manner. The solos of the mass were admirably sung by Miss Cathcart, soprano; Mrs. McHugh, contralto; Mr. Holmes, bass; and Mr. Fisher, tenor, while its grand chorals were executed with rare spirit and effect by the large chorus that assisted in the performance. A prominent feature of the musical portion of the celebration was the rendition of very fine *O Salutaris Hostia*, from Donizetti, which was sung by Mrs. McHugh, at the offertory of the mass, accompanied by Mr. Thunder on the violoncello and by Mr. G. W. Hewitt at the organ.

A DESPERATE GANG.—John O'Neill, William Dudley, and James McQuade, the latter a desperate ruffian, and who, it will be recollected, is under bail for nearly beating the life out of Mr. George Pabst at Callowhill street and York avenue, were arrested last night for a malicious piece of business at the Lincoln House, Fourth and Wood streets. These men were on the "beating" game last night—that is, they went to a number of places, bullied the bartenders out of drinks, and never thought of paying for them. At 1 o'clock this morning they brought up at the Lincoln House. The proprietor, who had closed up, refused to go down and let them in, when they deliberately smashed the glasses in his windows. Officers Jones and Shelly, of the Seventh district, arrested them, and they have been held in $800 bail by Alderman Toland.

A NEAT SWINDLE.—A Mrs. Gregory, living at No. 730 Evangelist street, was swindled by a sharper out of $30 on Friday night last. The fellow during the absence of her husband went to the house with a long story to the effect that her son had robbed his employer of $400, that the boy had been arrested and all the money with the exception of $75 had been recovered, and that if this amount was handed over the case would be settled and the lad set at liberty. Mrs. Gregory handed out all the money, which was $30, she had in the house. The fellow took it and disappeared. The story was found to be a lie, and thus she was swindled.

CHORAL ACTION.—The grand orchestral service took place at St. John's Catholic Church yesterday afternoon, as stated. At its conclusion a meeting of the choir was held in the parlor of the parochial residence to take action on the resignation of the leader, Mr. T. E. Harkins. Professor W. A. Newland presided, and Mr. James A. Connor acted as Secretary. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing regret at the severance of Mr. Harkins from the choir, and complimenting him upon the successful results of his labors to bring the choir to a degree of perfection generally acknowledged.

THE FAIRMOUNT BRIDGE.—At the special meeting of Common Council held to-day at 2 o'clock, Mr. Walter Allison presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to prepare contracts with John W. Murphy for main and Thirty-second street bridge superstructure, the iron work of approaches, the graduation, masonry, curbing, and paving, and with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the erection of all work westward of retaining wall beyond Thirtieth street, as per proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount and its approaches, received and opened in the presence of the Committee on Surveys and Regulations on the 15th day of April ult., and that he report the same, with the names of sureties offered, to these chambers.

The resolution was made the special order for next Thursday afternoon. Adjourned.

THE RABBIT CRUELTY CASE IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.—In Friday's issue of this sheet an item was printed, in which attention was called to the fact of a heartless piece of cruelty having been practised on a rabbit in Fairmount Park, and that the agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had refused to bring the offender to justice. Mr. James Kilpatrick, Agent of the S. P. C. A., in reply to said article sent us a letter to-day, in which he says:—

"I called upon Malcolm Bryan, witness of the act, and Mr. Bryan stated that Crosman had expressed his sorrow immediately after the commission of the deed, and, from all the circumstances, believed it was done without premeditation or forethought. I so reported to Gustavus Remak, Esq., counsel for the society, and he advised no further proceedings be had in the case."

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—Thomas E. Parker, aged twenty-two years, was drowned in the Delaware to-day, at half-past twelve o'clock, opposite Kaighn's Point. The deceased was on the yacht Delaware, which had just arrived from a pleasure trip. He and two others were on the bowsprit, when the shroud parted, precipitating them into the water. His comrades managed to retain hold of the tackling, but Mr. Parker unfortunately missed his grasp, and when thrown into the water, sank out of sight. The body up to this hour has not been recovered. He resided at Sixteenth and Coates streets.

BASE BALL.—A game of base ball will be played this afternoon on the Athletic grounds, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, between the Athletics of this city and the famous Red Stockings of Boston. As this is the second game for the championship between these two clubs, a very close and exciting game may be looked for. Game called at 3 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Pa R 2 m 6s.cp 96	100 sh Leb Val...... 61½
$1500 City 6s, New.. c&p..100	95 do......b5. 61⅝
	19 do......... 61⅜
$4700 do....c&p.100	190 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 18¾
$1000 Sc N B L 7s.. 85¾	75 sh Penna R..b5. 60⅜
$2000 Leh V Cp 6s.. 95¾	30 do.....b5. 60¾
$1000 W & Fr 1m 7s 92	6 do......... 60¾
$3000 Leh 6s gold.. 90	3 do......... 60¾
$3000 Hunt & B Top	100 do.....b30. 60½
1st mt bds....100	100 do......b5. 60⅜
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82.. 79	100 do.....b30. 60¾
300 sh Read R..b10.58·31	100 sh O C & A R.b60 61
100 do....2d...58·31	9 do.......... 50½

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Presumed Respectable Young Man Swindles an Insurance Company.

Among the other indictments found by the Grand Jury at its session last week, says the Dubuque *Telegraph*, was one charging John P. Lewis with larceny by embezzlement. It specifies that Lewis was an agent in the employ of the North American Life Insurance Company of New York, stationed in Dubuque, and charges that he appropriated funds belonging to the company to his own use, in the sums enumerated and on the dates mentioned: $3000 on the 25th of March, 1871; $1500 on the 11th of May, 1871; and $2000 on the 10th of November, 1871.

It appears that Lewis, on several occasions, issued policies and renewals to several parties throughout the State, and that he received the money for them, but failed to transmit the amounts to the proper owner, the company. Not long ago, the company becoming suspicious of him, sent an agent to this city to settle with him and receive his report. The agent then had evidence to show that Lewis was indebted to the company in the sum of $2500. This Lewis denied, but admitted that he had received a few hundred dollars for which he had failed to account, but which he would make all right. An investigation of his acts proved him to have been more of a swindler than the company had at first anticipated.

Lewis has heretofore been deemed an honorable young man, but this act has dispelled all illusions as to his true character. He has brought disgrace upon a respectable family. A bench-warrant has been issued for him, and he will probably be arrested.

THE NEW YORK SÆNGERFEST.

The Reception Last Night.

The reception concert with which the musical incidents of the twelfth general Sængerfest were commenced last evening was hardly as noticeable an affair as the importance of the occasion demanded. A short programme, without comprehensiveness or novelty to commend it, was executed, and but one soloist of distinction was heard. The general interpretation of the bill was not remarkable either. The expected chorus of 1060 voices stood forth only four hundred strong, and their work was not conspicuous for its quality. If this evening and to-morrow's events are not more creditable to the projectors and the performers, the present Feast of Song will certainly not be remembered.

Societies from Other States.

Allemania Gesangverein, Philadelphia, 21; Concordia, Philadelphia, 42; Aurora, Egg Harbor City, 24; Harmonie, Philadelphia, 48; Beethoven Mænnerchor, Philadelphia, 32; Cecelia, Philadelphia, 30; Eintracht, Philadelphia, 32; Quartet Club, Philadelphia, 38; Schutzen Liedertafel, Philadelphia, 38; Mozart Mænnerchor, Philadelphia, 32; Junger Mænnerchor, Philadelphia, 54; Tischler Sangerchor, Philadelphia, 34; Philadelphia Sængerbund, 54; Aurora, Philadelphia, 20; Philadelphia Mænnerchor, 48; Teutonia Sængerbund, Philadelphia, 24; Arion, Philadelphia, 20; Beethoven, 20; Beethoven Liederkranz, Philadelphia, 23; Liederkranz, Philadelphia, 36; Germania Mænnerchor, Philadelphia, 28; Reading Mænnerchor, 22; Reading Junger Mænnerchor, 18; Baltimore Liederkranz, 48; Arion Gesangverein, Baltimore, 40; Harmonie Gesangverein, Baltimore, 34; Germania Mænnerchor, Baltimore, 48; East Baltimore Liederkranz, Baltimore, 20; Junger Mænnerchor, Baltimore, 20; Turner Gesangverein, Baltimore, 18; Teutonia Mænnerchor, Baltimore, 16; Washington Sængerbund, 36; Choral Society of Washington, 38; Virginia, Richmond, 25. Total, 2602.—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

DIED.

(*For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.*)

TREMPER.—At Riverton, N. J., on the morning of the 26th inst., Mrs. ALICE TREMPER, widow of Henry Tremper, of Torresdale.

NEW TINTED PAPERS
AND ENVELOPES.
Antique, Undine, Imperial Green,
Lilac, Pearl, Greystone, etc.
Initials and Monograms stamped, plain or in colors, free of charge.
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No. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 20 smw§ PHILADELPHIA.

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WATCHES.
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STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Important Treasury Statement.

Examination of Coupon Bonds

The Charge of Counterfeiting

Shocking Murder at Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Examination of Coupon Bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—All the coupon bonds which have been purchased within the last two years, with the exception of those now passing through the hands of the accounting officers of the Treasury, have been examined and found genuine.

Those purchased in New York are first examined at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, and then in the office of the Treasurer at Washington. After this examination they are turned over to the loan office of the Secretary of the Treasury for examination and cancellation. Next they pass through the hands of the First Auditor and First Comptroller for examination and allowance. They are then sent to the Register's office, for examination and comparison with the Register's books on their issue. From the Register's office they are passed to the Committee on Destruction of Cancelled Securities.

Within the last few weeks statements have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, though not supported by the least evidence, that bonds purchased by the Government have been abstracted and sent to England for sale, and

Counterfeit Bonds

substituted for them.

The Secretary, however, appointed a committee of experts, being engravers in the Printing Bureau, to make a careful examination of all bonds purchased, with a view of ascertaining whether there was any foundation whatever for the rumor. Having made a careful examination, they reported that all the bonds purchased

Are Genuine.

An examination has also been made of the bonds in the hands of the Register, held to supply calls by exchange, and these have likewise been found to be correct. A number of bonds are retained in the hands of the Register to supply demands for previous issues by exchange or otherwise. These are kept in the safe, to which are affixed three combination locks, with three several keys, one of which is kept by the Register, and the others by two clerks, one each; so that the action of all three persons is separately required to open the safe.

The following is the

Report of the Committee

of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 24, 1871.—To Hon. George S. Boutwell, Sec'ry of Treasury:—The undersigned, designated a committee to examine the cancelled bonds in the hands of the Committee on Destruction of Bonds, Mr. Wilson being chairman, with special reference to the genuineness of the bonds, respectfully report that we have examined exchange cases numbered 2837 to 3950, inclusive, as per schedule in the hands of Mr. Wilson, consisting of 86 463 bonds, of the denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, amounting to $48,390,250. Also redemption cases numbered 1 to 27, inclusive, as per schedule, consisting of 23,018 bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, amounting to $12,397,100. Number of bonds examined, 109,481. Total amount, $60,787,350. All of which, after a careful examination, we found to have been printed from the genuine plates engraved in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department. In exchange case No. 3198, there was a memorandum stating that two bonds, of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, number 24,242, and number 31,524, were delivered to the Loan branch of the Secretary's office, to be used in New York as evidence. Also, in exchange case number 3147 there was a memorandum stating that three bonds of one thousand dollars each had been withdrawn and sent to New York to be used as evidence in the suit of the Bank of Newark. These missing bonds are not in the amount reported examined by us. It has been suggested to your committee by Mr. George W. Casilear, Superintendent of Engraving and Transferring, that that portion of the bonds containing the number and denomination should be preserved for future reference and examination in case of duplicate numbers being presented. We consider this suggestion important, and would respectfully recommend its adoption. And furthermore, we endorse the opinion of the chief of this bureau, Mr. Geo. B. McCartee, that a duplicate copy of all bonds and notes issued by the Government under their several acts, of each denomination, printed upon the same quality of paper, and properly cancelled, should be preserved by this department in Bureau of Engraving and Printing for future reference.

It is within the knowledge of your committee that a note was sent from the Long Branch Secretary's office to M. Casilear for examination, in which there was no information of such issue, and nothing with which to compare it in order to form an opinion as to its genuineness.

Your committee desire to bear testimony to the courtesy of Mr. Wilson in affording every facility while pursuing our investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID M. COOPER,
WILLIAM H. EARLE,
Committee.

Naval Orders.

Commander C. M. Anthony is detached from special duty at Pittsburg, Pa., and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant C. M. Anderson, from the receiving ship Vandalia and ordered to Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Presidential Appointments.

The President has made the following appointments of Postmasters:—David W. Simmons, at Jacksonville, Ill.; C. W. Duston, at Demopolis, Ala.; Isaac H. Caldwell, Waco, Texas; Miss Augusta B. Berand, at West Point, N. Y.; Elias Wilson, at Millville, N. J.; Abram Harkins, at Rochester, Minn.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Terrible Shooting Affair.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—A young woman, aged about twenty years, name unknown, was murdered at an early hour on Saturday morning near Chase's station, on the Philadelphia Railroad, by a party of men, who claim to have mistaken her for a man dressed in women's clothes who had been prowling about the neighborhood for some time past, stealing poultry, etc.

She was first seen on Friday night acting suspiciously, and early on Saturday morning a party of four whites and two colored men went in search of her. They found her sitting on a bank beside the railroad track, and one Joseph League, who was armed with a shot gun, fired the charge, taking effect in her forehead, killing her instantly.

The woman had blue eyes, long flaxen hair, was neatly clad, and of lady-like appearance. It is supposed she was insane and had escaped from custody. The murderer was arrested, and the authorities are investigating the affair.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, cp., 112¾; do 1865, new, 115; do. 1867, 115; do. 1868, 115¼; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 96½; Canton Co., 79; Cumberland preferred, 42; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96⅞; Erie, 27½; Reading 116¾; Adams Express, 80¾; Michigan Central, 12[0] ex. div.; Michigan Southern, 112¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 117½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¾. Western Union Telegraph, 58¾.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Civil Service Commission.

The Treasury Difficulty.

Boutwell and Pleasanton.

The Counterfeit Bond Story.

The Lanahan Trial.

The Bishop's Will Not Agree

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Commissioners.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—There is a discussion on the construction to be applied to the section authorizing the appointment of Civil Service Commissioners. From the conflict of views a wide difference of opinion is expressed. It is safe to assert that the most onerous duties of the commissioners will be to decide and agree upon what powers they possess. A proper construction of the section simply makes the commissioners an advisory committee to give advice to and receive suggestions from the President. All appointed on the board have accepted. A room is fitted up in the Interior Department. It will meet on Wednesday.

The President

is expected here to-morrow or Thursday. Important business is pending.

The Trouble Between Boutwell and Pleasanton

requires immediate adjustment. The President regrets the condition of affairs. He has the highest confidence in Boutwell's integrity and Pleasanton's friendship. Army friends of Grant support Pleasanton, and radicals throughout the country support Boutwell. A reconciliation seems to be impossible.

The Grand Duke Alexis

is not coming to this country. The story was invented by Catacazy, the Russian Minister, for social effect.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Counterfeit Note Story.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—On inquiry at official sources it has been ascertained that there is no basis or evidence to sustain the statement of detectives that there are $10,000,000 counterfeit notes of national banks in circulation.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Lanahan Trial.

NEW YORK, June 26.—In the Lanahan case, Bishops Ames and Janes have to-day considered the evidence in the late trial and the verdict rendered by the committee. The committee is also in session with closed doors, considering the necessary steps with reference to the allegation of fraud against the concern.

Well-informed persons believe the Bishops will not agree to dismiss Lanahan, and if one of the Bishops dissents it will render the proceedings nugatory. Probably the Bishops' decision will be arrived at this evening.

Sentence for Manslaughter.

Frank Wilson has been sentenced to ten years in the State Prison for the manslaughter of Thomas Brown in a quarrel in Cherry street, on the 30th of March.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Singular Conduct of Mill Operatives.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—There was considerable excitement in Newark, Ohio, on Saturday night by the arrest of George S. Tight, President of the Newark Rolling Mill Company, by one hundred and fifty operatives, who proceeded to Granville, took him in custody, and returned to Newark, where he was placed in the company's office under guard. Back pay, which it was claimed the president had the means of paying, was the cause. He was finally released till to-day, when he promised to properly account for the funds in his hands.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Irish and Scottish Churches.

TORONTO, June 26.—A motion was adopted in the Toronto Diocesan Synod in favor of taking steps by which the concurrence of the Irish and Scottish Churches, the Colonial Church, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States might be obtained for the work of revision of the English version of the Bible now going on under the authority of the Canterbury Convention.

The Latest Cable Quotations.

LONDON, June 26—5 P. M.—Consols, closed at 92 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89⅞; 10-40s, 88¾.

PARIS, June 26.—Rentes, 52f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, June 26—5 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; uplands, 8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅝@8¾d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 3000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, June 26—5 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 9d.; sugar, 31s. afloat.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling, 19@19¼ cents. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat active; new white, $1·65@1·80; old do., $1·50@1·70; prime new red, $1·70@1·80; good do., $1·50@1·65; Ohio and Indiana, $1·58 for old Pennsylvania, $1·46@1·58 for fair to prime. Corn—Southern white dull at 80@83c.; Southern yellow steady at 75@76c.; mixed Western, 74c. Oats dull; Southern scarce at 70@76c.; Western, no demand; sales at 64@66c. Provisions, better feeling. Whisky quiet and steady at 93@93½c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 300 bales middling uplands at 20½c.; middling Orleans at 20¾c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales 7500 barrels State at $5·50@6·70; Ohio at $6@6·75; Western at $5·50@7·10; Southern at $6·5[0]@9. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; spring $1·48@1·49 afloat; winter red and amber Western $1·55@1·57. Corn heavy and market favors buyers; sales 41,000 bushels inferior and common mixed Western at 70@73c.; good to choice do., 73½@74c. Oats dull; sales 12 000 bushels Ohio at 65@68c. Beef unchanged. Pork steady. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky quiet and steady at 92½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Night Thief.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Walter Roland was convicted of larceny. The evidence was that on the night of January 18 the store of Mr. Burnsides, at Thirteenth and Bainbridge streets, was entered by thieves, and $300 worth of goods stolen. The alarm was soon given, and an officer found three men in an alley near by with the goods in their possession, and attempted to arrest them, but they beat him badly and escaped. He recognized Roland as one of the trio, and a warrant was at once issued for his arrest, which, however, was not effected until May 17th, when he admitted to the officer that he had participated in the theft.

Assault and Battery.

William Monteith, a small boy, was charged with assault and battery upon a still smaller lad named Alexander F. L. Caldwell. It was testified that Monteith took Caldwell in an unoccupied building, stripped him of his clothing, and beat him severely with a board—the provocation being that Caldwell had interfered with the sports of Monteith's goat. On trial.